IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 55,986.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY—SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
21st June	DELTA.....	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE..	6000	MARMORA....	10500
12th ,,	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA....	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ...	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MARMORA	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA....	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE.	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Nippon	6350..	....	1st July.
Cleopatra ..	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad..	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ..	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad..	8000..	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg ..	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Persia....	5895..	G. Bartole	28th June
Gisela....	4260..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
„ Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
„ London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 903 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
„ Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
„ London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
„ London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
„ Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
„ London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 544*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa to Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

SUMMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Zenta....	5990	..	8th July 1913

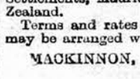
For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dumra.....	1695	Thurs. 26th June.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lunga	2185	Friday 27th June	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 26th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons, on Wednesday the 25th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	„ 24th July.
*Pantakota	3418	„ 7th Aug.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. S. "Virawa" 3360 Tons, on or about 28th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
21st June, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call at Marseilles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York	7810	18 July	26 July	20 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	25 ,,	.....
City of Poonah*	7467	20 ,,	27 ,,	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*	5415	25 ,,	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London†	9000	2 Oct.	8 ,,	22-23 ,,	.....
City of Bombay	6973	8 ,,	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7620	11 ,,	18 ,,	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
New Twin Screw†	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*.....	5321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....
City of Athens*	5594	25 ,,	2 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	802
Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steawardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

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Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

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THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

HOTELS.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
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Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ..... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilnliug
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHY IS A RING?

A *circle* is more *beautiful* than a square; a square is more *beautiful* than a parallelogram. *Lord Kames.*

There is an old custom in the Isle of Man, writes Mr. Cyril Davenport in his book on Jewellery published by Methuen and Co., according to which an unmarried girl who had been offended by a man could bring him to trial, and if he were found guilty she would be presented with a sword, a rope and a ring. With the sword, she might cut off his head; with the rope, she might hang him; or with the ring, she might marry him. It is said that the latter punishment was that invariably inflicted

In composition of colour, figure and "multitude in unity" we have an unparalleled collection to choose from of the most

BEAUTIFUL RINGS

SPARKLING WITH LUSTRE

of excellent workmanship and distinctive design which cannot but command notice in these days when considerable critical attention is accorded to the highest forms of art productions.

The ENGAGEMENT RING is undoubtedly the most interesting of all objects of present day jewellery, because of the universal and sympathetic interest which attaches to it, and by reason also of its being really a product of civilisation and refinement.

The diamonds used in the rings we offer for sale are cut on Scientific principles by which they gain much lustre, and the beautifully polished surfaces and depth and richness of colour of the varieties of coloured gems used will help to stimulate the highest artistic appreciation of our

RINGS OF BEAUTY.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

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ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

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A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400 000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

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MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	„ „
Chester	125o	„ „
Devoe's	125o	„ „
Monkey	125o	„ „

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, from TUESDAY the 1st proximo till TUESDAY, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th June, 1913.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM JOSEPH GODWIN, LATE OF BOMBAY, A EUROPEAN THEATRICAL ARTIST DECEASED.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estate are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. At the expiration of one month from this date the assets of the estate will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

BASIL N. LANG,
Ag. Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 12th day of June, 1913.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug. Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERV FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cocnin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Naguru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Jonore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
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Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

C. H. WILSON, Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30, 10 P.M.

NOW

We reach

THE CLIMAX

in the last Part of

QUO VADIS?

This is what we have all been waiting for—the greatest act in the wonderful drama. In this part we see

LIONS AND CHRISTIANS TOGETHER

IN THE ARENA.

THE RESCUE FROM THE BULL.

LIVING LIONS.
A LIVING BULL.

Why go Home?

COME AND SEE

THE DERBY.

The greatest race in the World depicted by the Camera.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

A PLAY BY BEETLES.

"The Beautiful Lucanides

In which every part is taken by a real live

BEETLE, trained by a Russian Professor.

Nothing like this has ever been seen in Bombay before.

IT IS NOT A FAKE.

BOTH OF THEM!!

FOOLSHEAD

and the neighbour's Daughter

MAX'S

Honeymoon.

AN AMERICAN TICKLER

RAGTIME TEXAS TOMMY.

A RECORD BILL.

WANTED.

WANTED.—2ND OFFICER, for Cargo Steamer, plying in Eastern waters. Please state particulars of qualifications in reply to Box No. 123, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family for European gentleman, moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

REQUIRED at once two bright JUNIOR CLERKS by important Company Apply stating full particulars as to qualifications, experience, age and salary wanted to Box No. 95 care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A half-tone process BLOCK MAKER. Only applications from those able to work the whole plant will be considered. Good salary and prospects to the right man. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED experienced newspaper REPORTER. Apply Box No. 900 "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A PRINTER'S ENGINEER. Must have had previous experience, or application will not be considered Apply to MANAGER. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GALA PERFORMANCES,
SATURDAY & SUNDAY,
At 7 P. M. and 10 P. M.

DIRECT FROM
COVENT GARDEN.

A bewitching performer of genuine Indian dances who has brought them to a fine art and has fascinated her London audiences.

Mlle. ROSHANARA.

A cinema reveue specially produced for the Opera House and for the occasion of the

VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY

with views depicting the Greatness and Extent of the

BRITISH EMPIRE.

A film which must stimulate the patriotism of all H. M.'s subjects.

THE JACKOVLEWS

The sensational Russian dancers.

Still running because still appreciated

CYMBELINE

A film of historical interest, dealing with the Roman invasion of Britain; splendidly produced and of great dramatic force.

A CARNIVAL OF DANCES.

The Butterflies
Mlle. Francois
Faulein Diamond
Miss ROSIE Johnson
Miss Aimee Blackburn.

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TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

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Hull, England.

AMUSEMENTS.

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A POWERFUL AND ENGROSSING DRAMA

SECRETS OF THE SAFE.

(3,000 Feet.)

The Most Startling and Realistic Pictures of a Railway Accident ever Filmed.

SEE THE CONVICT SETTLEMENT!
SEE THE RESCUE FROM THE FALLING HOUSE!
SEE THE GREAT RAILWAY COLLISION!

EVERY SCENE CONTAINS A REAL SENSATION.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

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OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

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OUR GRAND PROGRAMME

NEVER'S OWN BEFORE

THE PROGRAMME.

1. GOT A MATCH
2. PICTURESQUE HOLLAND
3. THE GIRL AND THE MOTOR BOAT (Star Drama.)
4. GRAPHIC
5. SARGENT (Star Drama.)
6. BUILDING A RAILWAY ENGINE
7. BLIND DECEPTION.
8. PERCY LOSES A SHILLING

PRICES—Re. 1, and Annas 8, 4 and 2.

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FIRST SHOW	7 to 8-30 p.m.
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MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.).

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

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PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
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SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
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THE

Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 64ths

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THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

GS MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Gs Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 2 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand.(if printed on flap Rs 4 per thousand.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of glass and crockeryware, dining table, sideboards, dumbwaiters drawing room suite, wardrobes, bentwood chairs, almyrahs, chest of drawers, cane chairs, single and double bedsteads, leather goods, one dozen safety razors, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the unclaimed articles, consisting of gold ornaments such as mohenmala, necklace, rings, earrings, chains, small watch, etc.; silver ornaments such as bangles, chains, buttons, hasiees, kargora etc., silver and metal watches, wearing apparels, copper and brass handas, umbrellas, etc.

On account of the concerned.—
A.O.C. 8508—09—2 bales silk waste yarn.
N. E. C. Bombay 1,009—1 case photographic kits.
About 692 boxes embroidery crochet yarn.
On account of the Underwriters.—
One box copper cylinder.
2 gold gilted picture frames.
4 drums lincid oil, 2 kegs Orange chrones paint and one keg white lead.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ahmed Currim and Co. 185 cases of Hosiery consisting of coloured chadis, shirts, undershirts, socks, towels, etc., etc. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Ghirdharlal, Solicitors, at Hornby Road or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 21st June, 1913.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of very valuable Mill property, known as the Saraswati Mills, Limited, consisting of Land, Mill Buildings, Plant and Machinery, situate at Sopari Bagh Road, Parel.

Under instructions from Messrs. M. N. Hogg and Hurgowandas Mulchand, the Liquidators of the Saraswati Mills, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the valuable Mill premises and Machinery, known as Saraswati Mills, Limited.

The Mill is in full working order and is being carried on by the Liquidators by whom it will be sold as a going concern (exclusive of book debts and outstandings) and the purchaser at the sale, in addition to the purchase price bid by him for the Mill premises, Land and Machinery, shall take over and pay for, at a valuation to be made as mentioned in the conditions, the liquid assets of the Mill and shall have the benefit of, and be responsible for, all uncompleted contracts and orders.

The immoveable property consists of an area of about 33,620 square yards on the West of Sopari Bagh Road, running back to the G.I.P. Railway, and bounded on the South by the Jacob Sassoon Mill, about 4,006 square yards, bearing New Survey Nos. 3—2552 and 4—2556 is of Foras tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 6-6-0 the remainder bearing New Survey No. 1—2563 is of Toka tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 155-14-10 to Government.

The Buildings on the land consist of one large 2-storied mill building, containing 21,500 ring spindles and preparatory machinery, one 50ft. by 80ft. mixing room, one store room, one large fireproof godown with manager's bungalow on the top, two large non-fireproof godowns, one large office building, two waste sheds, one small store godown, one time-keeper's office and one mechanic's shop.

The Mill is fully equipped with up-to-date machinery by Messrs. Platt Brothers, Brooks and Doxeys, Hitherington and Sons, and Howard and Bullough and other well-known makers.

A detailed description of the Land, Buildings and Machinery will be found in the particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained from the Auctioneers or Liquidators or the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., who will also produce a plan of the property to any intending purchaser. Orders to view the premises can be obtained from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Limited, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 21st June, 1913.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, R. N. R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming, 3108 tons, Captain J. B. Gourlay arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow etc. with a general cargo.

The Steamer Nordmark, 3173 tons, Captain H. Luning, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Trecarrell, 2479 tons, Captain C. Gower, will sail to-day for Port Said for order with a general carg .

The Steam r Royal Prince 3575 tons, Captain D. Coull, will sail to-day for Genoa and Hamburg with a general cargo.

The Steamer Umona, 2388 tons, Captain W. G. Rivers, will sail to-day for Port Said and Middlesbrough, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that We nesday and Thursday, 18th and 19th June 1913, should be regarded as Full Westnesr Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Fiquis ....R I M
R I M S affodin Comd Healey ... ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge ..Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator Capt Hickman ..R I M
R I M S Dalhousie Comd Robinson .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —JUNE 20.

Avenmore ... ..2381 Kerr pd ..Bunkura ...1905 White ead ..M M and Co
Carthusian ... ..2574 Davies ... .P M & Co
City of Agra... ..3011 Burk ..K Nixon and Co
Clan Shaw ...2514 Hunter...W and A G and Co
Clan Cumming ...3108 Gourlay ...I B and Co
Egmont ....4290 Williamson .....W and A G and Co
Elswick Hall ....2459 Berlin .. Port Said .. Ralli Brothers
Blake .....2396 Hill .....W A G & Co
Farn .....717 Feathers .....Wand Co
Hild ....769 Salvesen ..F & Campbell and Co
Idarei ..... .1604 Hughes ....T M & C.
Kt Templar ...4633 Kendall ..K Nixon and Co
Lowther Range Treasury ... .. T M and Co
Lundenfels ...3525 Muller W & A Graham & Co
Marmora ... ..Jones Sunder ..Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range ...2388 Fox Worthy T M and Co
Taybee ....2041 Kass ..A M Jeewanjee
Nemea .....4068 Williams .....W & A G & Co
Norfolk .....Barkley ....T M & Co
Oona .....3542 Newcombe ....A M & Co
Pandua ..2126 Henderson .....T M & Co
Somerset .....1199 Barnes ...Wand A G and Co
Byane gul ... ..2310 Burger ...A Yoll & Co
Delta ..4760 Martin, Aden ..2156 P & O Co
Schw zenfels...2 44 Kesselman W & A G and Co
Sunalar ....1987 Crosbin .....T M & Co
Sandola ... .. 3349 Scott .....M and Co
Silesia ... 3318 Nicholson .... L S S Co
Salsette...23 2 Vine ...den...5-7 P & O Co
Vellore ...3168 Middleton ...Wand A G and Co
Yeddo ....2958 Gardiner ... S S and Co
Capri ....2767 Portman to... .....R line
Khosrou ....2410 Hannah ....T M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. —JUNE 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chakrata...	3641	Smith ...	Antwerp	...22-6	M M and Co
B Trecarrell ...	2479	Lower ...	Port Said	..21-6	Ralli Brothers
C&E Hindoo ...	3 56	Graves	J Finlay and Co		
D & K Bisaldar ...	3091	Jones ...	22-6	T & A Co	
F Clan Leslie ...	2399	Henderson...	Tuticorin 21-6	J F and Co	
G Kanzler.....	1465	Schopp	Durban...	21-6	A S Co
H Portlon ...	1459	Roberts ..	...	G & A G & Co	
K Koroona ...	2257	Purkis...	Dunkirk	3-6 ..	W & A G and Co
M Radcliffe ...	3675	Mathews ..	Hull	1-7	T M & Co
O Benarre	1952	Jones	...	T M & C.	
P Clan Macfarlane ...	3 075	Swanton ...	...	J F & Co	
Q Bahrein — ...	...	Grant...	Arab ...	Stra Ltd	

VISITORS DOCK.

1 Umona...	2388	Rivers ...	L'pool	...21-6	W & A G Co
2 Ujina	3436	Hill	...	M M and Co	
3 Mutra ...	2945	Cooley...	Rangoon	24-16 ...	M M & Co
4 Cairnross ...	2516	Hyslop ...	...	T M & Co	
5 Markomannia ...	2840	Fapps ...	Hamburg ...	21-6 ...	W & A G & Co
6 Rotenfels ...	3590	Gosse ...	Hamburg ...	28-6	W & A G & Co
7 Wachtfels ...	3627	Helpers ...	Karachi...	26-6	W & A G & Co
8 Royal Prince...	3515	Coull	...	20-6 ...	K N & Co
9 City of London ...	5693	Whitby ...	K N & Co		
10 & 11 Nordmark ...	...	3173	Leining ...	...	Karachi... 21 6... W and A G and Co
12 & 13 India ...	Falcon ...	London ...	...	24-6 ...	P & O Co
15 Urlana ...	3383	Pratt ...	Calcutta ...	21-6 ...	M M and Co

M W D D

Lhasa.....953	Penny.....	.....	M M and Co

H W P D

Indravati ...	..573	Esmail	Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	349	Ahmed ...	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS

June	Vessels	Commanders.	Destination
19	C Cumming...	Gourlay ...	Glasgow, Mar 31
	Salsette	Vine.....	Aden, June 15

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
20	Zanoni.....	Driver	Kobe
	Ilwen	Jenkins ...	Manchester
	Linga	Butler.....	Karachi

The following vessels obtained portclearance yesterday —

Steamer Umona, Rivers for Middlesbrough.
" Nordmark, Leining for Hamburg, &c.
" Royal Prince, Coull, for Hamburg & .
" Trecorrell, Lower for Port Said.

The following vessels began to load yesterday : —

Steamer City of Athens for Liverpool, &c.
" Silesia for Calcutta, &c.
" Salsette for Aden
" Nippon for Trieste, &c.
" Virawa for Bhavnagar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line Co's steamer "City of York," arrived at Marseilles on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Dumbea," from Bombay 4th June arrived at Marseilles on Thursday the 19th instant at 9 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—1,950 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji : 3 bales silk kakoon, 9 bales silk waste, K Nixon and Co.

City of London s—128 bales cotton waste, C Trading Co ; 10 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co ; 205 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—55 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 300 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy ; 3,960 cwts linseed, 990 cwts gingelly seed,625 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

India s—115 cwts bufalo horns, E Sowjee; 115 cwts buffalo horns, V Esmail and Co; 150 cwts turmeric, P Jethabhoy; 21 casks goat skins, E N Stein; 150 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 10 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 140 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 203 cwts gum Arabic, 25 cwts gum olibanum, G Sojpal; 8 bales cotton, and woolen carpets, A Laduck; 6 bales cotton, and woolen carpets, G H M and Sons; 61 bales hemp E Oomersey; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, P Mathuradas; and Co; 2, 00 cwts cotton seed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—2,062 cwts cottonseed,L Pragjee; 1,000 cwts cas orseed, S Nugindas.

Cairnross s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, A Hunchinal and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cairnross s—110 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 275 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Koranna s—330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 999 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Chakrata s—46 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 228 bales cotton, 2,998 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 43 cwts castorseed, J M Billimoria and Co ; 400 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Wachtfels s—550 bales cotton, Bombay Co ; 74 bales cottonfly,12 bales sawri cotton, 200 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 3999 cwts castorseed, J M Billimoria and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Markomanna s—2, 00 cwts oilcake, R J Dawar and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Ratenfels s—2,000 cwts oilcake, R J Dawar and Co ; 400 cwts oil cake (groundnut), M H Dehdashti

Nordmark s—2,000 cwts oilcake, R J Dawar and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Royal Prince s—74 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 55 bales cotton waste, Ci Peraj and Co ; 7 cwts kajoo kernel, K Damji and Co ; 4,101 cwts, crushed myrabolam, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Nordmark s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Prince s—312 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—1,844 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 cwts myrabolams, J M Billimoria and Co ; 440 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

FOR FUME.

Nippon s—100 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nippon s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,011 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 3,440 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 3001 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Nippon s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Nippon s—1,000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR PIRAANS.

Nippon s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR CORFU.

Nippon s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Umona s—3,883 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Elswick Hall s—84,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—187 cwts dry fishkas, J Ebrahim.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Urlana s—100 bales cotton, 3 Joovermall.

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 20.

Steamer "Capri" from Kobe, Agent S. N. De S. Maritimes—129 cases refined camphor, 109 cases and 171 bundles gum Benjamin, 11 baskets gambier, 65 bags sago, 1,100 cases cassia, 251 bags betelnuts, 17 bags nutmegs, 14 bags pepper, 57 cases cotton goods, 1 case toilet soap, 1,677 planks, 321 sleepers, 323 bundles rattans.

Steamer "Salsette" from Aden, Agents P. & O. S. N. Co—2 cases saffron, 1 case cotton goods, 2 cases cigarettes, 26 cases and 2 boxes specie, 9 boxes gold coin, 1,595 bars silver, 60 boxes gold bars.

MERCANTILE OFFICERS' PAY.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have been informed that improved rates of pay and conditions of service have been instituted for Chief and Second Officers serving in the General Steam Navigation Company, Limited London, who own a fleet of 51 steamers. These improvements apply to the pay of officers serving in both Weekly and Monthly vessels. In the Mediterranean trade all Chief Officers holding Masters Certificates will receive £13 per month and Second officers £9-10 per month irrespective of their length of service. In the Weekly Steamers when vessels are not "found," all Officers will receive 1 per day subsistence allowance, when the crew are on articles In the Mediterranean, Oporto, Bordeaux, Ostend, Hurwich-Hamburg, Scotch and Summer services, the Officers will be provided by the Company with food during the time the ships are in commission. In the case of Captains, Chief Officers and Chief Engineers, 10 days leave on full pay will be granted annually and in the case of Second Officer and Second Engineers, 7 days leave on full pay. Should any Officer or Engineer be re-called before his term of leave has expired, his reasonable expenses from any place in Great Britain will be repaid and an early opportunity given him of taking the remainder of his leave. With reference to sick leave, each case will be treated on its merits by the Company. The increased rates of pay are made retrospective as from the 1st May, 1913.

In response to representations made, the Guild have received an assurance from a well-known steamship Company owning a large number of vessels sailing out of East Coast ports, that a new scale of pay is being drawn up and general improvements in the conditions of service are being made, and full information with regard to these will be forwarded to the headquarters of the Guild at an early date.

Lord Dudley, who some years ago described the condition of the islanders off the coast of Co. Galway as a disgrace to any civilised Government, has subscribed £50 to a fund organised for the benefit of the distressed islanders.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BYRNE—May 31, at Chatley, Norton St. Philip, the wife of Capt. E. G. J. Byrne of a son (still born).

CHARLES—June 1, at Twynham Road Nursing Home, Southbourne-on-Sea, the wife of Capt W. G. Charles, Essex Regt., of a son.

HENDERSON—May 29, at Cottage-by-the-Sea, Alverstoke, the wife of Lieut. Reginald G. H. Henderson, R.N., His Majesty's ship "Excellent" of a son.

FAREWELL—May 30, at Askerne, Granville Road, High Barnet, the wife of Commander M.W. Farewell, Royal Indian Marine, of a daughter.

SINCLAIR—June 1, at 22 Carlton Road, Putney, the wife of Capt. M. E. Sinclair, (late Indian Army), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARFRAE—FERGUSSON—May 26, at St. Mary's Church, Broughty Ferry, Cecil Thomas Carfrae, Royal Field Art., son of the late Capt. C. W. Carfrae, the Gordon Highlanders (formerly 78th Highlanders), to Gertrude Hilda Margaret, daughter of Robert Arklay Fergusson, Esq., of Ethiebeton, Forfarshire.

PURSER—CARRUTHERS—May 28, at St. Stephen's, Dulwich, John James Purser, M.D., son of the late Dr. W. A. Purser, of Tobago, and of Mrs. Purser, to Frances, widow of J. B. Carruthers, and daughter of the late A. B. Inglis, of Calcutta, and Mrs. Inglis, Dorman's Park.

STUART—GOODMAN—May 27, at Christ Church, Guildford, Charles Edward Stuart, son of the late Capt. Stuart and of Mrs. Stuart, of Banchory, Kincardine, to Ada Christine, daughter of Sir William Goodman, of Clavadel, Guildford.

DEATHS.

FAWCETT—June 2, at Holy Rood, Worthing, Laura Mary Sophia, widow of the late Col. Anthony Fawcett, late 9th Lancers and Queen's Bays, aged 76.

HOLLAND—June 2, at Liverpool, Mary, the dearly beloved wife of Commander G. E. Holland, Royal Indian Marine, (retired.)

SCOTT—June 2, suddenly, at Blackmore Hall, Sidmouth, Augusta Mary Scott, widow of the late George Scott, Indian Civil Service, aged 71.

WALMSLEY—May 29, of meningitis, at Westlands, Winscombe, Somerset, William Herbert Walmsley, of Calcutta, aged 47.

INDIA.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DAMALA—June 20th, at No. 6 Cuffe Parade, Bombay, Ambrose J. Damala, Assistant, Messrs. Ralli Brothers, of enteric. Aged 21 years. Deeply regretted. Funeral will leave residence at 7 a. m., on Saturday arriving Sewri Cemetery at 8 a. m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOMPERTZ—At Bangalore, on the 9th June, the wife of Lieut. M. L. A. Gompertz, 108th Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHARRIER—REYNOLDS—At St. Thomas's Church, Dehra Dun, on the 4th June, by the Rev. R. Bruce, Chaplain, Henry Arthur Charrier, Survey of India, son of the late Henri Jean Baptiste Charrier of Bordeaux, France, to Jeanette Ann, daughter of the late Thomas Reynold of Dehra Dun.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Harwood Football League Match.
Bombay Native General Library : Annual General Meeting, Framjee Cowasji Institute, 6-30 p. m.
Bombay Medical Union, Ordinary Meeting of Members, 7-30.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 11 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—Envy is the cause of hatred.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

Symphonic
March ...Op—18 .....Mancini
Overture ..The King's Lieutenant..Tell
Serenade...Birthday..... .....Locke
Selection from Hadon Hall ....Sullivan
Gavotte - Premier Bonheur .....Salabert
selection from Dear Little Denmark ... . Rubens
Valse .....Espagnole Tortajada...Morena
Patrol.....Japanese ....Verre

SURAT.—The number of out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary at Kurwa road of Surat in the month of May, men 2,014, women 2,024, children 1,452. Total 5,490.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animal has been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection :—The Leopard (Felis pardus) by Mr. E. F. Neilson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Raipur C.P.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The usual Sunday class of the Brotherhood on the 22nd inst., will meet at 9 a.m., in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Mr. Mirza A.A. Khan, Bar-at-law, will expound Plato's "Phedurus."

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Itonus" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Monday. Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Dar-es-Salam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, per extra s.s. "Kanzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on Monday.

A HORSE RUNS AMOK—Mr. M. Masumally, Private Secretary to Maharajah Sir Kishenprasad, late Prime Minister of Hydera ad, was being driven along Wilderness Road in a hack victoria on Thursday last when the horse got beyond the control of the driver and rushed down the incline across Napean Sea-Road. Eventually, it dashed into the verandah of a house at the end of Wilderness Road. Mr. Masumally jumped on to the verandah. He was slightly injured. The horse again ran along Napean Sea Road and reaching the junction with Narayan Dabulkar Road dashed against a wall. The shafts of the carriage were broken and the horse was injured. The driver escaped uninjured.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

There has been a certain amount of criticism upon the entertainment furnished by the Opera House, and no doubt there has been scope for improvement. But the promoters have been fully alive to this circumstance, and have now remedied whatever imperfections may have existed in the past.

The chef d'œuvre for the forthcoming week and commencing to-night is the item provided by Mlle. Roshanara. The fact that this lady has been performing at Covent Garden Theatre argues that her abilities must be of a superlative nature. She has made a special study of Indian Dances, but, instead of the lifeless posturings usually associated with these exercises, Mlle. Roshanara introduces a movement of allied vigour and grace which renders her dancing an embodiment of artistic motion.

In view of the Special Celebrations of the Viceroy's Birthday, the management are showing a peculiarly appropriate film. The theme of the pictures is to impress upon the spectator the vastness as splendid heritage of the British Empire. The reproduction of Shakespere's "Cymbeline" has been so greatly appreciated that it will be continued. The Jackoviews! Well, the Bombay public require no assurance that these able artistes will in any way disappoint expectations, while in addition the evening will be delightfully leavened throughout by a Carnival of dancing in which various artistes will take part.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The big picture-drama to be shown here to-night, is entitled "The Secrets of the Safe," one of the cines Company's most striking and powerful productions. The story very aptly illustrates the evils arising from avarice. A miserly old baronet hides his money in a safe situate in a deep cellar, the entrance to which is a mystery to everyone but himself. His sudden demise creates all sorts of complications, and we are led through a tangled maze of events till finally the mystery is solved and the old baronet's heirs recover possession of the hidden treasure.

The film contains some startling scenes of a terrific smash between two express trains shown in a highly realistic manner.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The new programme at the Excelsior, includes three items, any one of which would be sufficeint to make a notable bill in itself. First and foremost there is, of course "Quo Vadis?" of which we have now the concluding part. The previous two parts have shown us the wonderful quality of the acting, staging and photographing of the film, and there the new part is to bring us to the exciting climax of by far the most remarkable film that has yet been shown in Bombay. In this, the lions and the Christians come to close quarters, and where we have the wonderful rescue of the heroine of the story from the horns of a bull—surely enough to stir the nerves of even the most jaded. Then there is a film of the Derby and it is quite unnecessary to say more than that to indicate the intense interest of that part of the programme. Besides these two, the management have booked a film of a kind quite new to Bombay, a drama in which all the parts are taken by trained beetles. It is said that there is no "fake" about it, and that the tiny animals really act as they appear in the film—it sounds almost too remarkable to be true, but we shall see. Nor does that end the bill of fare, for there are comedies by both "Max" and "Foolshead" and the invaluable Gazette. Truly the Excelsior is catering well for its patrons in the way of pictures, which seem to get better and better each week.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 19th June to 6 a.m. on the 20th June :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total...	5	5
Total mortality from all causes		74

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN B. EUSTACE, who has just been advanced to flag rank, is well known on the East Indies Station. He served there several commissions, was employed in the suppression of gun running up the Gulf in the eighties, was principal transport officer during the China Expedition, 1900, and he commanded the cruiser "Fox," East Indies Squadron, 1904-07, including her varied service in putting down gun running up the Gulf and on the East African coasts.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Burma Oil Company has promised to build a church for the increasing number of Europeans and Americans at Yenangyaung, the centre of the Burma oil-fields.

A report is current in Lucknow that a company is to be formed there to facilitate the conveyance of the dead bodies of Hindus to the Ganges at Cawnpore. It is stated that a motor service is to be run, each motor carrying from six to ten bodies, with accommodation, if necessary, for mourners accompanying the dead.

The Punjab Government have sanctioned a grant of land in the Rakh Adian, Sialkot district, to the Salvation Army to be used as an agricultural settlement for criminal tribes. an experimental settlement will begin at once. The 32nd Lancers will shortly vacat their farm on this Rak.

At a recent meeting in London of the Colonial Nursing Association Sir Henry McCallum, ex-Governor of Ceylon said he considered nurses should be able to claim a Goverament pension and that there should be an understanding whereby the Government undertook the onus of the institution, also that the Colonial Government fee should be increased. The institution had absolutely revolutionized the patients' condition.

Sanction has been received to the reconstruction of the classes held at the Army Veterinary School, Poona, and Ambala. The curriculum has been considerably altered, and the period of duration of the classes, of which there will be five at each school, will not be of six weeks only. Instruction in horsemastership and first aid treatment will in future be compulsory for all British service and Indian Army officers of the mounted branches, including the supply and transport corps, no fees being charged and no restriction imposed as to length of service. This instruction will also be given to Indian officers of cavalry regiments, to non-commissioned officers of both British and Indian cavalry regiments, to a certain number of forage artificers of mounted units: and to selected men of British infantry regiments and non-commissioned officers of the Supply and Transport Corps. No alteration will, however, be made in the arrangements in force at the Cavalry School, Saugor.

The export of kerosine oil from Burma to foreign countries during the past few years has undergone large vicissitudes. In 1908-09 the number of gallons exported was 232, in 1910-10 the number rose suddenly to 785,932 in 1910-11 it fell to 391,858 while in 1911-12 it was only 32 and in 1912-13 it was 96. Foreign exports are hence at present negligible, but India in 1912-13 absorbed 106,251,098 gallons valued at Rs. 354 10th lakhs as against 90,794, 886 gallons worth Rs. 315 lakhs in the previous year, Bengal taking 55 per cent, Madras 20 per cent: and Bombay 17 per cent of the total quantity. Bombay and Sind are the only provinces which do not draw the bulk of their supplies from Burma. The foreign exports of other kinds of oil which include fuel oil, petrol, lubricating oils, etc., rose by 45 per cent in volume and 49 per cent in value compared with the preceding year.

There is no nation on the face of the earth so crazed about the theatre as the Burmese according to J. Dautremer's "Burma under British Rule." "Every event in life happy and unhappy," he says, "is celebrated by a stage play. When the Burman is born his family give a play, when he dies they give another. when his name is chosen for him, when the little girl's ears are pierced, when her brother enters the monastery, when he comes out again, when he gets married or when he divorces his wife—no matter what happens there is a play. Often very large sums are extended to get a celebrated troupe. Nobody pays for his seat on these occasions, and the whole audience is present there as the guests of the giver of the feast. All they have to do is to bring a bamboo mat to sit on and cigars to smoke."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY TH4 HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st June, 1913.

402. Arms—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once, with the exception of those members to whom they have been issued during the current year and for match firing.

403. Musketry—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 22nd instant.

Distances 300 and 700 yards 500 year's Rapid. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

404. Signalling Class. The Signalling Class will parade on Monday the 23rd instant at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY REID, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st June 1913.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

A competition will be held at the British Infantry range, Colaba, to-day Saturday 21st June, commencing at 4-30 p.m. (S. T).

200 yds. 2nd Class, Figure Target, 8 shots, last seven to count.

300 yds. 1st class, Figure Target, 8 shots, last seven to count.

Prizes for aggregate awarded according to number of competitors.

Usual handicap terms.

A competition will also be held on Saturday 28th instant. Range and time as above.

Team shooting competition at :—

200 yds 2nd class, Figure Target, 8 shots last seven to count.

300 yards 1st class, Figure Target 8 shots last seven to count.

Prizes will be awarded as follows :—

One Spoon to best aggregate score in winning team.

One Spoon to best aggregate score in winning team during competition.

N C Os. are requested to arrange one or more teams from each troop.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

5th Sunday after Trinity.—22nd June, 1913

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion, Choral—Lloyd in E. flat, Hymns 176, 162, 322, 559. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Canticles—Tours in F., Hymns 264, 19, 224. Collections for Poor Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Joetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m., Choral Matins 5-15 p.m Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist, 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Choir and Organ.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p. m Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a. m., Holy Communion and Sermon, Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain will celebrate and preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion: 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church). —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p.m., Service for Young People ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray. Special Collection.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m. 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) 8-20 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

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MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 19. BOMBAY, June 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pls	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 1-8		1-8
2 do. Reduced	54 Ex		
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	87 1-4		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 13-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-8		1-8
do. 2 months' hence	27 3-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	58 3-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23 1-2		
do. do. at Berlin	20·43		1-2
do. do. New York	4·86 5-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	4 1-4		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-2		1-8
do, 7 day Market Loans	3 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 ounce.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£39,500,000	Inc. £ 700,000
Public Deposits	£15,100,000	Inc. £ 1,300,000
Other Deposit	£41,000,000	Inc. £ 900,000
Govt. Securities	£12,800,000	Unchanged.
Other securities	£2,400,000	Inc. £ 1,400,000
Notes and Gold	£8,700,000	Inc. £ 200,000

The Bank Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Good business done.
Futures	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry
Total Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000 "
Imports	... 9,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·77—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9·75—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug Sept.
6·49 —05	6·43 —05	6·39 —05
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·28 —04	6·22 —04	6·18 —04
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·17 —04	6·17 —04	6·18 —04	6·19 —04

New York 11 a.m., July 12·00, Oct. 11·51.

New York official Noon call July 12·01 Oct. 11·53.

New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·24, Oct. 11·52.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000
" Receipts at " last year	2 200
" Exports to Great Britain	2 000
" Exports to Continent	2,000
Spot Cotton	12·35—05

Futures—Month of July 12·05—05

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·56—02

Declined owing to foreign selling and advanced later partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 9-16 unchgd
Futures month of July	12·36+06
Futures month of Oct.	11·5 +01
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

The United States Department of agriculture in its monthly report states that the average condition of the crop is 79·1 per cent.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... Nominal.
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Wheat White Karachi	37 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months	... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi	37 3-8 unchgd.
Do. Month—	... June July.
	London—Value—Quiet.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	37 5-8 Nominal.
Do. Months—	... June-July.—

Tone—Quiet.

Barletta Russo	... Nominal.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Calcutta per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	... 50 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports	—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship	51 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—	June-July
Do. Name of Ports.	Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	47 unchgd
Do Months—	June-July
Do Name of Ports.	—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416lbs ex ship	... 45 7-8—1-8
Do Months—	... Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports	—Dunkirk—Done.

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Calcutta	... 46-9
Do do—June-July—Done—Steady.	
Linseed Argentine—Spot	... 45 -+3 8
Do Months—	... June-July.
Do Name of Ports	—Amsterdam—Done.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	8 8-13-9 +0-1-3
July-Aug.—Hull—Done—Firm.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee	... 10—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 3 8 +1-4d.
	June-July—Value—Quieter

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 79 3-4 unchgd
Yellow Metal	...d. 6 15-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	... £64 3-4—1-4

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—

"Magdala" "Bissano" and "Cleopatra".

SHEEP SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale closed quietly to-day with a fair demand.

Sheep skins:—

Madras Prime 1d. higher.

Madras ordinary 1d. lower.

Bombay Good 1 to 2d. lower.

Bombay ordinary 1 to 2d. lower.

Sold 740,000.

Delayed owing to mutilation.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar O & F India (Double bags)	...13 4 1-2—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment. July-Aug.	—Sellers.

Tone—Quieter—Very little business.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar O & F India	... Neglected.
Months of Shipments	...
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	...9 6 3 4—3-4d.
Months of Shipments	...Aug.—Sellers.
	9 9 —3-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Opened quiet. Closed steady.

European Crystals C & F India	139—1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments	...July-Sept.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet—Little doing

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	... No quotation.
Month of Shipments	...

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—	
Do. 11—July-Dec.—Value.	
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—	
Do. 11 1 1 2—July-Dec.—Value.	
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—	
Do. 11 10 1-2—June-Dec.—Value.	
Fine White Java C and F Bombay & Karachi—	
Do. 12—July-Dec.—Value.	

Tone—Quiet, no business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [June 20TH 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	55	61,776
B. B. and C. I. Ry	41	49,371

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 20th June 1913	4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 12th June	5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 17th June	6 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 2 lakhs up and the Bank rate has been reduced by one per cent. and now stands at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE—

The result of the allotments of Council bills has kept the market steady and rates are unchanged at 1s. 3 29-32d. T.T. 1s. 3 15-16d. on Demand and 1 4 3-16 for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little business passing either way.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s 3 15-16d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d.
	... Aug
Do. do Francs	... 0
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 1-2
Shanghai "	...198 3-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 1-8 for Cash and 96-1-16 for the settlement and has advanced 1-16 during the day closing as under. A small business is reported.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs. 96 3 0
Settlement	... " 96 2 0
2nd "	... " 95 0 0

BULLION.—

There has been a sharp fall in bar silver in the London markets the last two days, and rates are now 26 7-8 for ready and 27 3-16 for forward. The New York quotation was 58 5-8. The local market opened at 68-5-8 ex duty for the war settlement and has remained steady during the day.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24 0 6
Australian Gold	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	" 68 10 0
1st Settlement	...	" 68 10 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 68 10 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	" 78 0 0
1st Settlement March	...	" 78 0 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 78 0 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs, allotments were made of only 10·40 lakhs bills and one lakh T. T. at 1s 3d 15-16 and 1s 4d respectively tenderers at these rates receiving in full. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 46·90 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is reduced to 20 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 30th May and comes with the mail of the 6th June brings £35,000 Silver, £260,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay; as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 2,00,000
Bombay	...	... " 6,50,000
Madras	...	... " 2,00,000
		Total... " 11,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 6th June and comes with the mail of the 13th June brings £300,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns, but no silver, and also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 0,000
Bombay	...	... " Nil
Madras	...	... " 1,20,000
		Total .. " 1,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 13th June and comes with the mail of the 20th. June brings £180,000 gold and £10,000 Sovereign for Bombay as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. Nil
Bombay	...	... " 6,00,000
Madras	...	... " 4,40,000
		Total... " 10,40,000

The following is the Weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, at compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	20,49,000
Other Deposits	26,22,000	.....
Sundries	1,02,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	2,52,000
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged.	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	13,66,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	860,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	21,97,000
Bullion	1,33,000	.....
Balance with other Banks	.....	1,01,000
Sundries	26,000	.....
Cash	35,78,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales 1911-12	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week	39,890	28,207	+10,683
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 19th June 1913	2,594,888	2,367,668	+20722
Shipments for the week	.....	.....	.....
Europe	12,553	5,323	+ 7,230
China	51,251	8,741	+42,510
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total	63,804	14,064	+49,740
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 18th June 1913	383,923	316,84	+73,077
Europe	36,134	32,510	+ 3,624
China	886,462	606,69	+57,855
Japan	25 252	24,33	+ 94
Coast Ports			
Total	1 34,78	1, 7 ,87	+13894
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	16,755	4,319	+12,406
China			
Japan	3,574	nil	+ 3,574
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 31st May 1913, 16,354 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 14th June 1913—9,524 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	1,588	272,848	273,077
Central India	564	94,626	151,660
Barsee and Nagar	965	109,673	110,966
Berar	6,866	444,859	534,955
Central Provinces	2,647	265,319	357,202
Total Comras	12,650	1,187,225	1,427,003
Dholleras	7,389	236,154	30,241
Broach	1,984	290,504	142,216
Ompta and Dharwar	8,8 6	153,53	259,567
Westerns	5,269	94,351	
Bengals (N. W Provinces)	.....	345,968	122,717
Bengals (Rajputana)	3,014	128,256	93,407
Sind	.....	1 7,748	43,489
Persian	88	2,401	4,807
American	.....	33,249	202,933
Egyptian	.....	2,190	1,6 7
Other sorts	.....	4,736	9,255
Total	38,830	2,594,888	2,387,661

a Or 26,802 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 19th June 1913	2,594,888
	2,994,888
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 19th June 1913	1,314,781
	1,680,107
Less Afloat	19,329
	1,660,878
Less Estimated mill consumption	842,000
	(818,878)
	818,878
Less up-country by rail	25,878
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 20th June 1913.	793,000
Difference since last week	— 22,168

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

Early in the week there was a sharp advance in the home markets, particularly for new crop, owing to bullish private crop reports. The rise was, however, too sharp to last and induced a considerable amount of liquidation. Reports of rain in Texas, where it was needed, helped the reaction. To-days advices from the American markets are irregular New York being a few points down and New Orleans a few up. Crop reports are conflicting and it is difficult to form an opinion on the near course of the market as so much depends on the weather. Fluctuations are likely and the market seems more inclined to respond to adverse than to favourable crop reports. Private estimates of the acreage received by cable during the week give an increase of about 3 1-2 per cent. Miss Giles' estimate of the condition of the crop, presumably up to 15th inst, is rather lower than her previous estimate, i.e 83·9 against 8 4-6 per cent.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures July	12·05	12·05	unchgd.
" Oct.	11 37	11·56	+ ·19
Spot	12·30	12·35	+ ·05
New Orleans—			
Futures July	12·28	12·36	+ ·08
" Oct.	11·44	11·59	+ ·15
Spot	12 3-8	12 9-16	+3-16
Liverpool—			
Futures June-July	6·46	6·49	+ ·03
" Sept-Oct.	6·21	6·28	+ ·07
Spot	6·70	6·77	+ ·07

The local market has fluctuated in sympathy with home advices, but has also been governed by weather conditions in India. Prices are irregular, but on the whole show an advance all round. Business in old crop for forward delivery has been slack as a rule, but some transactions in Westerns, Sawginned and Broach for June and July, and in Khamgaon Akola June, are reported. A moderate business has been done in the bazaar in new crop good Broach March and fully good Bengal January. An export house is reported to have sold a moderate line of fine Khamgaon Akola January at Rs. 283. At the close the market is easier and prices are Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lower than the highest point touched during the week.

Ready cotton has been in fair demand at times but the export demand has fallen off somewhat. Good prices are still obtainable for the best lots of Oomras, Broach and Bengals and rates for these are higher on the week. Shippers have also been asking for Muthias, but the rates offered are too low to lead to business. Mills have been buying most descriptions including Southern stapled styles, and nice lots of Miraj sorts are selling at Rs. 288 to Rs. 290. The market closes with an easier tone, but holders are still firm.

The continued break in the rains is causing some uneasiness, but there is as yet no cause for anxiety. Sowing has commenced in places and the only result of a continuance of the break would be some resowing. At the same time there are indications of a return of the monsoon current within the next week which would be favourable.

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

WELD AND CO:—"Liverpool small market, quiet tone of market not so good. Our New York friends cable:—"Crop prospects continue favourable."

A STERN AND CO:—"Oklahoma is having too much rain. Texas indications are for rain."

GRUNING:—"General and well divided rains have fallen."

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G Broach	... Rs. 293	Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals	... " 245	Jan.

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	... 293	June
do. K amgaon Akola	261	do
do. Bengal	... 246	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar	... 277	do
Good M G Coompta	... 282	do
Good M. G. Westerns	... 280	do
Good H. G. Westerns	... 274	do
Good M. G. Miraj	... 290	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	... 7,000
Total Imports	... 7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·52	6·51	6·42
+03	+03	+03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·30	6 24	6·20
+02	+02	+02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·20	6·20	6 21
+03	+03	+03

FREIGHTS.

The market is a little easier and rather more business has been done this week. The following is reported.

GENOA: About 600 tons in ready steamer at 12s. (11 cwts cargo).

MARSEILES: Wheat done for June shipment at 48s 6d.

LONDON: 375 tons seeds at 19s. 6d. June.

HULL: 4,000 tons July August light seeds at 14s, Also 16,000 tons (4,000 tons each month) December to March, light seeds at 14s.

ANTWERP:—2,000 tons for September at 14s. light seeds, 16s. seeds cotton.

THE ELLERMAN LINE; Booked about 4,000 tons July August at 16s. 6d. seeds wheat cotton.

FIXTURES: The following charter is reported:—

S. S. "UMZUMBI" for two p. p. at 21s August.

S. S. "SALIENT" full cargo Ore to Stetin at 22s. July.

The following are rates:—

	June.	
Antwerp	18s	l. s 18s s. c.
Dunkirk	16s 6d	" 18s 6d "
Hamburg	16s	" 18s "
Liverpool Marseilles	16s	" 18s "
Havre	17s	" 19s "
Genoa	16s	" 18s "
London	15s 6d	" 17s 6d "
Trieste-Venice	21s seed	22s cotton
Hull	15s	light seeds

July 6s less than June.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with, receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	4,469,806	3,023,827
Linseed	2,571,077	2,777,885
Rape, Rai	823,624	785,796
Ginge lyseed	1,025,442	613,141
Poppyseed	831,114	217,930
Groundnuts	751,904	327,654
Castorseed	1,391,374	966,084
Rice	2,864,137	2,472,210
Myrabollams	508,926	704 273
Cottonseed	2,561,989	2,335,654
Mowraseed	32,539	11,388
Gram	558,147	915,285
Jowar	468,319	615,608
Maize	5,821	364,298
Barley	129,148	Not recorded

LINSEED:—

There has been little change in this market during the past week. Small fluctuations have again occured in sympathy with home advices. There has been a moderate demand for ready seed, but for forward delivery there is little doing The tone of the market at the close is quiet.

We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 7 8 0 B.T.
September	... " 8 7 0 B.T.
April-May	... " 8 14 0 "

RAPESEED:—

The market has kept steady but the volume of business passing has been small.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	" 7 12 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	" 8 12 0 B.T.
" Gujerat	" 8 8 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market has been quiet but steady. There is little doing for export and local mills are not free buyers.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Pissi 85 p. c.	5 6 0	B. T.
" Delhi, Sept	5 11 3	"
White Delhi May 1914	5 12 3	"

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market is firm but there is not much doing.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 61	8 0
Black Kutni	" 51	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	" 65	0 0
" Secunderabad	" 62	8 0

POPPYSEED:—

The market is quite and prices are rather easier.

We quote:

Ready ... Rs. 11 8 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Quite but steady. Little doing.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 35 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Steady. Stocks are small.

We quote:—

Bold ... ... Rs. 51 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Moderate business. Prices steady.

We quote:—

July-Sept... ...Rs. 8 4 0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the shipments of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	38,830 bales.
Wheat	...	223 443 cwts
Linseed	...	113,146 "
Rapeseed	...	25 932 "
Gingellyseed	...	10,831 "
Poppyseed	...	7,613 "
Groundnuts	...	6,103 "
Castorseed	...	36,240 "
Rice	...	26,0 2 "
Myrabollams	...	3,873 "
Cottonseed	...	31, 70 "
Mowraseed	...	8,805 "
Gram	...	16 3 8 "
Joowar	...	4,244 "
Maize	...	47 "
Barley	...	2,564 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The tone of the market has been firmer during the week owing to the improvement in prices for cotton. There has been more enquiry and a moderate business has been done, chiefly in 10's and 12's, at slightly better rates. Well known makes, are difficult to obtain at current rates. The market closes firm.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai 5,000 bales.

Stock at Shanghai ..... 65,000 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Manchester market has been quiet with only a small enquiry. The local market is also quiet and in some cases easier. Forward business here is at a standstill as the question of umpires remains unsettled.

WHITE GOODS:—The market continues dull and unchanged.

GREY GOODS:—The demand is very slack and prices are declining.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market is very dull, but prices are still maintained as forward business is at a standstill.

TURKEY RED PLAINS AND DHOOTIES:—The home markets are quiet and unchanged. There is no demand locally.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—Market remains unchanged. Home prices are steady. Deliveries here are very poor. The umpire question remains undecided.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—We have no change to report this week.

COAL MARKET.

Though the weather during the week has been more moderate the daily to steamers discharging coal has been very serious owing to insufficient coolie labour and lighter supply. The market is very quiet and supplies ample

Approximate quota tons are:—

	July-August.	Forward.
Powell Duffryn	... Rs. 24	8
Desherghur	... 17-12	18 8
Seebpore	... 17- 8	17 12
Netal	... 18-12	19 0
Witbank	... "	19 8
	Ready.	Forward
Heilger's Anthracite coal	...Nil	Rs. 17
" Standard coal	...Nil	Rs. 17

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

Tone.—Strong.

Snowflake Brand	...150°	per case.
American	...	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand	...150°	
American	...	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand	...75°	
Abel A'can	...	" 5 2 2
Devoe's Imp Brilliant	76°	
Abel A'can	...	" 5 0 2
Monkey Brand	...125°	
American	...	" 4 14 2
Tiger Brand	...125°	
American	...	" 4 14 2
White Camelia Brand in tins	...125°	per 2 tins 4 5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins	...125°	4 5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins	...125°	per 8 L. gals " 3 11 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins	...125°	" 4 5 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions:—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.		
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	...	Rs. a. p. 5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	...	4 15 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkor" per two tins	...	4 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	...	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	...	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	...	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	...	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ltd:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 13 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 7 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 11 0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	4 5 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 7 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	4 0 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair	4 8 0
Shell 150° cases per case	5 8 0
Anchor cases per case	5 0 0
Rising Sun cases per case	4 14 0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and unchanged. Prices of mill shares do not move much, and people are waiting for reports of good monsoon all round. Some prices have declined too. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,705; Bank of India's at Rs. 68; Indian Specie's have declined to Rs. 66; Eastern Bank's are unchanged at Rs. 87 to 87 1-2; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 12 3-4; Press shares are quiet, Indian cotton at Rs. 140; New Berars at Rs. 552 1-2 and New Mofussils at Rs. 875. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley have improved to Rs. 595; Amritsar Pattis are unchanged at Rs. 137; Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 670; Ahmedabad Dholkas are quiet at Rs. 133, Guzerat Railway's at Rs. 122, Central Provinces are unchanged at Rs. 97; Sind Light Railways Coy. shares have been put through at Rs. 1 1 and Upper Sind Light Railway's at Rs. 15 to 16 premium. In Miscellenous Companies Alcock Ashdown are weak at Rs. 170; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have improved to Rs. 642 1-2; The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Companies Limited ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 204 and Preference shares to Rs. 174; Bombay Steam Navigation Companies' ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 230 and Preference shares at Rs. 270; Kemp's have improved to Rs. 183; Treacher's to Rs. 520; Port Canning and Law Improvement Companies' shares are steady at Rs. 855; Tata Iron and Steel Companies ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 96 1-2, Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 173 and deferred shares have ruled at and about to Rs. 214; The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Companies ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 895; and preference shares to Rs. 695; Oriental Government Security Life A. Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 375; In Mill Companies Ahmedabad Advance are quiet at Rs. 885; Bombay Cotton at Rs. 235; Bombay United at Rs. 525; Central Indias have declined to Rs. 2,115; China's to Rs. 785; Colaba Land Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,465; Crescent's have declined to Rs. 117 1-2; Currimbhai's to Rs. 282 1-2; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 520; Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 785; Madhavji Dharamsey to Rs. 1,475; New Great Eastern to Rs. 247 1-2; Fazulbhais have kept steady at and about Rs. 522 1-2; New City of Bombay have declined to Rs. 1,080; Sassoon South and Western Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 745; Standards have declined to Rs. 1,380; Swans are weak at 290; Swadeshi's have declined to Rs. 1,710; Finlay's have declined to Rs. 370. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 19.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	6,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 do
Exports to Continent	2,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York	12·35—05
Future Cotton at New York July	12·05—05
Future Cotton at New York October	11·56—02
Tone Market at closing Spot	.....
Tone Market at closing Futures	.....
Futures closing tone	... Steady

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and early declined owing to foreign selling, later advanced partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 12 9-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July	... 12·36+03
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	... 11·59 + 1
Future closing tone	... .

LIVERPOOL, June 19.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed easier.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	... 1,000 "
Total Sales of Surats	... .
Total Day's Imports	... 9,000
Cocconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	... ...
Cocconada Ginned—London C. I. F.	... ...
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	9·75—05
Mid American at Liverpool	6·77—4

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

June-July	6·4 —5
July-Aug	6·48—5
Aug.-Sept	6 39—5
Sept.-Oct	6·28—4
Oct.-Nov.	6·22—4
Nov.-Dec.	6 18—4
Dec.-Jan.	6·17—4
Jan.-Feb.	6·17—4
Feb.-Mch.	6·18—4

MANCHESTER, June 19.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Steady owing to producers engagements, but not much doing—Shirting Dhoodies are easier with less enquiry—Grey Shirtings medium are easier.

LONDON, June 19.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Extraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)	...June-July—Ldn. 43 9 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs)	.....June-July—Antwerp ... 45 9 Sellers
Do. La Plata	...June-July—Antwerp ... 41 6 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market	.....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. June	—£24 0-0 "
do	... Aug.-Sept—£23-10-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K.	.....
Do. River Plate exports	.....
Poppyseed Canal	...June-July—Dunkirk... 63 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	June-July—Hamburg 47 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship	June-July—Dunkirk ... 50 9 "
Do. Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c exship	June-July—Dunkirk ... 51 6 "
Do. Forespore usual bold	... ...
Do. Jambs Red—	... .
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels.	June-July—Hull ... 33-11-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.	Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 25 p.c. May-June.—London.	...

LONDON, June 19.

WHEAT.

Whe

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COUR

AN UNWRITTEN JUDGMENT.

IMPORTANT FULL BENCH DECISION

The Chief Justice, the Hon Mr. Justice Beaman, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, sat as a full Bench of the High Court yesterday and disposed of references.

The first appeal heard was that of Hanmatrao Valad Rakhamji versus Anamji Hanumant. The respondent was the original plaintiff in a suit for the redemption and recovery of lands to the amount of Rs. 612-8-0. The plaintiff alleged that the lands were mortgaged by him with the defendant by an ostensible sale-deed and that the lands were valuable and gave a large yield. He also stated that the defendant had agreed to return the lands to him when the money was paid and had taken the deed in form as a sale to avoid the necessity of giving accounts of the profits; also that the lands had been in the defendant's possession since then. He asked that an account should be taken and an instalment granted for the balance which might be found due by him.

The defendant contended that the lands were sold to him absolutely by the plaintiff for a proper and adequate consideration, and that they had been in his possession since then as the owner, and that the allegation in the plaint about the oral agreement to return the lands was false.

The Subordinate Judge of Sinnar, under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, passed a redemption decree.

An appeal was filed in the District Court which was decided by the District Judge of Nasik, who dismissed it under Order 41, Rule 11, of the Civil Procedure Code. The District Judge in passing the order did not write a judgment.

CHIEF GROUND OF OBJECTION.

An appeal against the decision of the District Judge was admitted in the High Court from the decision of the Lower Court. Among the grounds of objection to the decision being that the lower court had erred in not writing its judgment according to law. Their lordships, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao, who heard the appeal, made a reference to the Full Bench, which came for hearing before their Lordships yesterday, as stated.

In delivering judgment, upholding that a District Judge, even in summarily dismissing an appeal that came before him, should write a judgment before passing orders, the Chief Justice observed that the rulings on the point were no doubt conflicting. According to a decision of the Bombay High Court, the District Judge was not bound to write a judgment and there was much to be said in that decision; but a subsequent circular published under the Civil Procedure Code, by the High Court in 1890 had clearly laid down that it was incumbent upon the District Judge to write the judgment.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman was also of opinion that in view of the circular order referred to by the Chief Justice, the previous decision, though it was jointly made by his lordship with another judge, could not be held in support.

Mr. Justice Shah agreed with the Chief Justice.

RE-TRIAL ORDERED.

The Sessions Judge of Broach sentenced Umar Adam Isaji, to four years' rigorous imprisonment for having abetted the offence of forging a will, also with having intentionally given false evidence in a judicial proceeding held in connection with the will.

Mr. P. Godhino, on behalf of the accused made an appeal in the High Court, which was heard by Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday.

Their lordships held that there had been no legal trial of the appellant, Umar Adam, and accordingly set aside the convictions and sentences, but decided that the accused must be retried on the charge of intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

BOMBAY APPEAL REJECTED.

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh presented an appeal before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah on behalf of Mangalal Narottamdas Barucha. The latter was tried by the Third Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused, who was employed as a cashier in the firm of Chhoi Kooka and Company was alleged to have misappropriated Rs. 4,704-8-1 from the accounts of the Cornation Mills and Rs 4,807-14-5 from the Chhoi Silk Mills' account. The accused admitted his guilt and pleaded for mercy. The appeal was for a reduction of the sentence, which, their Lorships declined to do and rejected the application.

ATTEMPTED THEFT IN FACTORY.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah disposed of the appeal presented by Alamknan Sahebkhan, who was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Broach.

The facts were that as a result of a series of complaints of thefts from the premises of the Indian Cotton Ginning Factory at Broach, the police watched the premises. One night the appellant, with others, entered the place and attempted to commit a theft. The head-constable, who was in charge of the watching, blew his whistle when the thieves ran away. They escaped, but the appellant, who was attempting to jump over a fence, was caught by a police-constable. With a club that he had, the appellant was stated to have dealt the constable a severe blow. The constable was also pricked with a knife which the accused had carried in a sheath.

Their lordships, after perusing the papers, rejected the appeal.

FOURTEEN CLAIMANTS.

DISPUTE OVER OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod was engaged the whole of yesterday afternoon in hearing a cause of reference which had been made to him under the Land Acquisition Act.

The Collector of Bombay notified the acquisition of a considerable portion of land belonging to Fazoolbhoy Hebtoola (now deceased), who owned tracts of land at Mazagaon on which were built several chawls and messuages built by mill-hands. As the vacant land was to be taken possession of by the Collector, the heirs of Fazoolbhoy gave a month's notice each to the rent-contractor, to whom the chawls were leased, and to Shunker Dadaji, who had under an agreement of lease occupied one of the room to keep an idol. It was stated that certain persons then contended that the idol was kept in the temple in the *oart* and that Shunker had nothing to do with it and that it was a religious institution which had been there for generations past before Fazoolbhoy purchased the land.

The Collector of Bombay examined many witnesses and referred the matter to the High Court, stating that the property consisted of a piece of land with a Hindu temple of Shri Hanuman and that it formed a portion of a large piece of land. The amount awarded for the whole plot as compensation amounted to Rs. 23,336, and after the award was made certain trustees appeared before him and claimed compensation to the extent of Rs. 5,000 as the value of the land round the temple, the temple building and the cost of the re-instatement of the idol. There was no dispute as regards the remaining amount. As title to the Rs. 5,000 out of Rs. 23,336 was in dispute the matter was referred to the decision of the High Court.

There were fourteen claimants.

Mr. Moos and Mr. Kirtikar appeared for claimants 2 to 10, the first being the Government, and Mr Jafferbhoy, and Mr. Natkarni represented the last three complainants.

Mr Jafferbhoy explained the circumstances under which his clients claimed the temple as trustees. The temple was there for the last sixty years and it was never purchased by his clients and they had never paid the rent for the same.

After the recording of evidence, his lordship passed an order in the course of which it was stated that the owner had admitted in his evidence that the room was used by ghatties for the purpose of worship, but the question was whether they had an interest in the meaning of the Act in the land and whether they could claim any compensation from the Government. His lordship directed that claimants 11 to 14 were not entitled to any compensation out of the moneys kept by the Collector. They were ordered to pay the costs.

HUNDI TRANSACTIONS.

Further evidence was recorded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod in the case in which Bhowanidas Veramel and Company, a firm of 'hundi' brokers at Barbhaya Mohalla, sued Hakimji, Tajbhai and another Borah carrying on business at the Crawford Market for Rs. 34,276-10-3 under the virtue of an equitable mortgage. The facts of this case have already been given.

His Lordship, in his judgment, gave a decree to the plaintiff for about Rs. 3,000, and ordered the costs to be borne by them.

A MUNICIPAL CLAIM.

Interesting arguments were heard by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar in a suit in which the Bombay Municipal Corporation claimed from Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons the sum of Rs. 1,600 due as taxes for water supplied to the mills of the defendant firm.

Mr. Davar, for the defendants, attacked the measures to which the Municipality had gone in demanding the payment, and dealt *in extenso* with the correspondence that passed between the parties. The defendants' letters were regarding the inaccuracy of the statements in the bills furnished to them, and informing them of their rights and in case of failure on the part of the Municipality how they would be legally held responsible.

Mr. Davar, after reading many letters which passed between the Collector and Assessor, the Commissioner, the Water Engineer, and the defendants, stated that it was nothing less than ridiculous to make the claim.

Mr. Jardine argued on behalf of the plaintiffs, and contended the justness of the claim, refuting Mr. Davar in every material point.

His Lordship reserved judgment in the suit.

A NEW BARRISTER.

Dr. Piroshaw Naserwanji Daruvala, a nephew of Sir Shapurji Bharucha, was enrolled as a barrister of the Bombay High Court yesterday, when he was sworn in by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.

POLICE COURTS.

A PARSI SWINDLER.

Framroz, alias Framji Shapurji Dubash, a Parsi, was yesterday charged by Sub-Inspector B. M. Sheik of the C. I. D. before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, with false personation and cheating on two different counts.

The first case was a complaint by Dr. J. N Bahadurji. It appears that on June 6th, the accused went to the Doctor's rooms at Esplanade Road and represented to him that he was the Manager of the Napier Hotel, Ltd., at Poona. He told the Doctor that on his way from Poona to Bombay he lost all his luggage and money in the train and asked for a loan of Rs. 15. The doctor was at first disinclined to believe this story but on his showing some certificates from some customers of the hotel, he believed him and paid him Rs. 15. When the accused left the rooms, the Doctor's suspicions were again roused and he wired to the proprietors of the hotel whether they had a manager named Framji Shapurji Dubash and he received a reply that the man had been dismissed from the hotel some nine months back. He thereupon, gave information to the police.

In the course of their investigation, the police learned that a similar trick had been played by the accused upon the manager of the Cyrus Hotel, Grant Road. The accused had gone to the Hotel on April 21st, stayed there for a day and obtained Rs. 15 from the manager under similar circumstances. This formed the second charge.

The accused was arrested at Poona and brought to Bombay on June 18th.

The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges and said that he was manager of the Napier Hotel before. He obtained the money as he was in distress with the intention of returning the amount.

The accused had undergone six months' imprisonment on a previous occasion for cheating. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

The case in which R. H. Bunnel, formerly an assistant of Messrs. Treacher and Co., was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of three items of monies amounting to Rs.1,163 came up for hearing again before Mr. A H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday afternoon.

Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. conducted the prosecution and Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused.

Only two items in the charge sheet were taken up for enquiry as Mr. Payne objected the other day on all the charges being taken up together as they were committed on different occasions. Consequently the charges regarding the sum of Rs. 757, received from the Alwar State and the £10 note received from the Poona branch were taken up yesterday.

Regarding these two items the accused put in the following written statement.

I beg to say with regard to the first two charges against me that the receipts were signed by me late in the evening as usual.

Ordinarily I used to have about fifty to sixty of them every day. I often had to sign for amounts that were not received by me and which I knew nothing about but I trusted to the honesty of the cashier and presumed that they were checked and so signed them "en masse". It was not my practice to check the receipts with the cash book and it often happened that letters were brought to me containing cash or cheques while I was busy, sometimes in the grocery department. In such cases, I did not enter the entry in the cash book till later and it was possible in these cases I forgot to do so at all.

I deny having asked the clerk to prepare the receipts or post date any one of them. I again affirm that the amounts of the receipts were not misappropriated by me. Regarding the £10 note, I took it from the cashier in part payment of my salary and returned the cheque to the cashier endorsed by me. As it was a matter of over a year I am not sure if I endorsed it "for cash." I was not certain about it when I made my statement to the court.

I say that I am innocent and pray that I may be acquitted.

After hearing both sides, the Magistrate promised to pass orders on the 24th inst.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

HARWOOD LEAGUE,

Saturday June 21st.—Sherwood Foresters (Green) vs. R. G. A. (Blue); Referee, Mr. D. Moir.

Monday June 23rd.—Bombay Gymkhana (Black and Gold) vs. Hornets (White); Referee, Sgt. Skinner.

Tuesday June 24th.—G. I. P. Railway (Maroon) vs Commercial Gymkhana (Green); Referee, Sgt. Peterkin.

Wednesday June 25th.—Sherwood Foresters "A" (Green) vs. Bombay Athletic (Black and White); Referee, Rev. A L. Bradbury.

Thursday June 26th.—All Blacks (White) vs. Grant Medicals (Black); Referee, Sgt. Rayaor.

Friday June 27th.—Sherwood Foresters (Green) vs. Y. M. C. A. (Maroon and White); Referee, Mr. J. H. James.

Saturday June 28th.—Commercial Gymkhana (Green) vs. Bombay Gymkhana (Black and Gold); Referee, Sgt. Lacey.

Monday June 30th.—G. I. P Railway (Maroon) vs. Sherwood Foresters (Green); Referee, Mr. H, J. Cupper.

CRICKET.

R. G. A. COLABA vs. B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

An interesting match was played between the R. G. A. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway when the gunners had to admit their third defeat of the season. The Railway won by 60 runs. Scores.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

F B Colabawalla, b Boulsover	...	9
Date, b Warnett	... ...	6
Warden, b Boulsover	...	6
J. Amin, c Thatcher, b Boulsover		3
Thakore, b Boulsover	...	0
P. Bolon, c Farmer, b Boulsover		29
Polishwalla, b Thatcher	...	59
A L Smith, c Halpin, b Thatcher		1
Wilson, b-b-w, b Halpin	...	0
Byramji e, c Farmer, b Thatcher		1
Radcliffe, not out	... ...	4
Extras	... ...	6
Total	... ...	124

B. G. A.

Lieut. Curtis, b Warden	...	10
Gunner Farmer, l-b-w, b Baloo		4
Lieut. Underhill, l-b-w, b Date	...	26
Bombr Jerran, c Thakore, b Warden	... ...	1
Lieut. Heaton Ellis, b Baloo	...	0
Bombr. Platt, b Warden	...	1
Gunner Thatcher, b Date	...	11
Bomor Boulsover, run out	...	3
Gunner Warnett, c Colabawalla, b Warden	... ...	5
Bombr. Halpin, st. Byramjee, b Warden	... ...	0
Lieut Corbett, not out	...	0
Extras	...	3
Total	... ...	64

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 21.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

456-13—Amin, Mulji Shamji vs. Nanabhai G. Cattre.

After the Disposal of Chamber Matters.

For Dismissal (in Court).

108-11—Ardeshir, Gokuldas Khimji vs. Kaliandas Bechardas and another, Mirza.

For Consent Decree.

596-03—Edgelow, Purshotum M. Khimji vs Javeri widow and another. Bhimji.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

11-12—Mehta D. Karmalibhai Bhojabhai vs. Namdeo B. Chavan and others, In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

O.S. 245-13—Manchersha, J. S. Mody and another vs. P. D. Mody and others. Ardeshir, Mulla.

1005-12—D. J. Mantri, Damodur Khannoo Thakur and another vs. The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ld, Craigie and Co. Wacha and Co.

550-11—Matubai J. and A. Chamanlal Karamchand vs. Popet Amarchand, Shamrao M. and H. Manchersha and N.

766-12—Wacha and Co., R. D. Sethna vs. Motibai Alias Gokibai, Madhowji and Co.

1245-12—Mulji K. and T. Nana Yessooi Padval vs. Sitabai widow and another, Dastur and Co.

1308-12—Mulla and M. Pirat Hasan vs. Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

On the battlefield of Isandhlwana, Zululand, an obelisk is to be erected to the memory of the twenty-five officers, and 591 non-commissioned officers and men of the 24th Regiment, now the South Wales Borderers, who fell there on January 22, 1879, after a gallant defence against 14,000 Zulus.

THE Lord Islington was received in audience by the King on May 31, upon relinquishing his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand, when his Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE WEATHER.

MODERATE MONSOON IN WEST ARABIAN SEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, June 19.

The Arabian Sea monsoon current has withdrawn from the land. It has given practically no rain during the past twenty-four hours. The Bay current is very weak and has given rain only in Assam and on the coast of the bay. The rainfall has been nearly general on the Burma and Orissa coasts:—fairly general in Assam, and local in east Rajputana, Gujarat, and Upper Sind. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Central Provinces, Bombay, and the Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, one and a half inches; Sibsagar, one; Silchar and Cherrapunji, three; Gahat and Chittagong, one and a half; Balasore, one; Jacobabad and Ajmer, a half; Mount Abu, one; Deesa and Rajkot, two; Malegaon, a quarter.

Conditions over the Bay remain unsettled and slightly more favourable for the formation of a depression off the Orissa coast. On the west coast, the sea is smooth with light northerly winds, and the Mail steamer which arrived this morning from Aden reports only a moderate monsoon in the West Arabian Sea, and practically none near Bombay.

Forecast:—No rainfall of importance except on the coast of the Bay.

Our Bhavangar correspondent wrote on the 19th inst:—

After an absence of very nearly a week rain made its appearance last night, when showers fell accompanied by thunder and lightning. A storm passed over Sihore and Songad.

Three Burma women have met with a serious accident which proved fatal to one at Wadhwan. While making an excavation to obtain Bhootra or white earth, they were buried alive a quantity of earth falling upon them. A girl who was standing outside shouted for help, and some men came up, who removed the earth and extricated the victims.

AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette," Captain A F. Vine, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden reports that she experienced strong monsoon from Longitude 54 to 62 deg. E. thence light.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's. Hospl
	In. cts.	In cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered 11-5	11·26	10·36	
Friday, 20th June ... 0 19	0·09	0·00	
Total.....	11·54	11·35	10·36
Same date last year	2·24	2·73	1·78

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. June 20.

Station.	Last 24 hours. to date.	Total. 1911	Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·00 7·18	9·81	6 10

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

2 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 20th June	Total up-to-date.
In cts.	In. cts.
Nil	9 19

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 19th	88·8	82·5	...	...
Jask ...	100·3	86·3	...	...
Muskat 19th ...	97·5	85·6	...	...
Multan ...	102·8	80·5	...	0·57
Rawalpindi ...	96·4	74·6	...	3·92
Lahore ...	101·4	77·7	...	1·17
Sirsa ...	99·3	77·5	...	2·12
Ambala ...	97·5	76·9	...	4·70
Delhi ...	97·5	81·5	...	3·62
Agra ...	100·5	81·8	...	0·52
Mainpuri ...	102·5	80·6	...	0·18
Jhansi ...	95·6	80·6	...	0·58
Cawnpore ...	99·6	79·0	...	0·44
Allahabad ...	97·6	82·0	...	3·5
Jacobabad ...	105·4	7·8	0·50	0·50
Karachi ...	91·9	83·0	...	...
Ajmer ...	88·6	62·2	0·60	2·70
Jaipur ...	94·2	73·0	...	3·16
Kotah ...	95·1	79·1	...	0·86
Bhuj ...	95·0	80·0	...	2·47
Dwarka ...	90·3	84·2	...	1·90
Veraval ...	80·0	81·8	...	6·34
Rajkot ...	97·6	67·8	1·23	6·52
Bhavnagar Para. ...	96·0	76·0	...	4·85
Surat ...	91·4	7·96	...	10·3
Ahmedabad ...	97·6	78·7	...	4·24
Deesa ...	101·3	71·4	2·04	2·81
Neemuch ...	89·9	73·0	...	1·90
Indore ...	89·6	74·1	0·04	1·92
Jubbulpore ...	96·3	7·78	...	6·47
Saugor ...	90·8	70·4	...	4·18
Hoshangabad ...	93·0	74·4	0·25	2·61
Khandwa ...	94·7	75·0	...	5·34
Akola ...	97·8	7·80	...	1·61
Amraoti ...	95·8	7·83	...	3·69
Nagpur ...	97·6	8·13	...	0·97
Chanda ...	100·5	81·0	...	2·82
Raipur ...	98·7	80·6	0·25	2·08
BOMBAY ...	89·8	81·6	...	6·69
Ratnagiri ...	86·6	79·9	...	1·69
Mormugao ...	86·0	79·2	...	21·97
Satwar ...	85·2	77·0	...	22·56
Malegaon ...	94·9	71·2	0·24	2·85
Ahmednagar ...	93·6	71·5	...	5·80
Poona ...	83·0	71·3	...	6·61
Sholapur ...	97·8	7·71	...	2·07
Bijapur ...	95·2	72·8	...	1·96
Belgaum ...	83·3	66·5	...	6·82
Aurangabad ...	96·9	72·2	...	2·07
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	102·4	81·2	...	1·40
Hyderabad ...	98·3	81·7	...	2·31
Mangalore ...	85·8	72·8	0·02	24·92
Calicut ...	85·3	77·1	...	22·78
Cochin ...	84·7	77·2	...	18·71
Colombo ...	86·0	79·5	...	4·90
Masulipatam ...	10·7·8	8·2	...	0·88
Bellary ...	98·0	76·8	...	0·84
Cuddapah ...	104·0	82·0	...	0·24
Madras ...	104·0	88·5	...	0·0
Bangalore ...	87·8	67·3	...	2·1
Coimbatore ...	90·4	72·3	...	0·1
Trichinopoly ...	97·6	80·3	...	0·32
Negapatam ...	99·2	80·7	...	0·5

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 20th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect; minimum temperature is also below normal at Multan and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0·60" of rain and Jacobabad 0·50". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa reports 2·04" of rain and Rajkot 1·83". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is in defect at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur and Hoshangabad record 0·25" of rain each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in slight excess in south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Malegaon reports 0·24" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division; minimum temperature is also above normal at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the rainfall of half an inch at Jacobabad and the local rain in south Rajputana, north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar. Rainfall has been local but light in the Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan. On the west Coast of the Peninsula, rainfall has almost ceased.

Some showers associated generally with thunder or duststorms may occur in Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar and possibly in the southern half of the Deccan. Local rain is likely in Malabar.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Salsette", which left Aden on the evening of the 15th, experienced till Longitude 52° E light to gentle variable wind; till Longitude 64° E fresh to strong southwesterly wind, considerable south-westerly or high quarterly sea and occasionally cloudy skies; till Longitude 69° E gentle to moderate west-south-westerly wind and swell; till arrival this morning light to gentle northerly wind and fine weather. Winds are below normal in strength in the eastern half of the Arabian Sea.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE" June, 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 6th instant left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday and arrived in Bombay today bringing the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Baker, Mr P N H	Newson, Mr H J
Bourne, Col W G R	Paterson, Mr G
Cunningham, Mr C F	Troise, Mr W J
Mukherjee, Mr P	Trosse, Mr S R
Morris Rev J R	Williams, Mr W E

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Barnet, Mr J A	Marshall, Mr R
Brinkmann, Capt F J	Morris, Mr F
Mrs	Newson, Mr P W Mrs
Bonnand, Mr A	Rose, Mr E S
Buchan, Mr W H	Read, Mr C E
Coldridge, Mr F A	Rollo, Mr J C
Coleridge, Mr T A	Shankar, Mr B
Evers, Mr T G	Sheth, Mr C
Gaing, Mr M K	Steele, Mr C H B
Horter, Capt J H	Stewart, Mr P
Martin, Capt E C de R	Thompson, Col J S
McGill, Mr J P	Uberoi, Mr B S

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Banerjee, Mr R N	Nixon, Lady E
Eustace, Mr S G L	Parkinson F
Hall, Mr D K	Roy, Mr R L

PER S. S. "CITY OF LAHORE," JUNE 22.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Lahore," Commander C. McFee, which left Liverpool on the 31st ultimo, is expected to arrive during the afternoon of the 22nd instant, when her passengers will be landed at Carnac Bunder.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Mr R R Brewis.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Miss J M Baird	Mr James Peterson
Mr P Chandler	Mrs A M Rossdett
Mr W Hamilton	Mr J McN Shircore
Mr F W Osborman	

FROM LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Capt F T Ford.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "DELTA," JUNE 21.

The P and O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Delta" sailed today for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Allan, Dr W S	Hamilton Mr B
Anderson, Mr C W	Henderson, Mr J
Anderson, Mrs and child	Heron, Mr E F
Angelo, Mr	Inman, Capt H M
Ansco, Mrs and child	Jordan, Mr J
Barlow, Mr Robert	Keily, Mrs H G
Brooke, Mr A	Lucas, Mr
Bryork, Mr	Marshall, Mr F J
Coat, Mr S G	McKellar, Mr
Come on, Mr A	Medland, Mr J W
Commeiger, Mr J H	More, Mr W J
Cochran, Mr James	Morris, Capt A L
Crockett, Mr J	Nelson, Mr J C
Cullion, Mr W O	Perkins, Mr W B
Dickenson, Staff Surgeon O	Plemper, Mr C
Elliot, Mr	Richards, Mr B D
Farley, Mr J G	Richardson, Mr W
Groves, Mr A Olar	Rose, Mr D
Garrad, Miss S	Schmidt, Mr Hugh
Gaske, Lt E S M	Smart, Mr W G
Gurley, Miss J	Stallard, Mr G B
Glanville, Mr P G	Warwick, Mr A C

PER S. S. "UMONA"—JUNE 21.

The Natal Line s.s. "Umona" will sail from No. 1 shed Victoria dock on the morning of the 21st instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 9-30 a.m. sharp.

WAYMOUTH.

Mr H M Alexander	Mrs W O'Donnell
Mr A Barrowman	Mrs Quinlay
Master H Bennett	Mr C J Spalding
M A S H Boucher	Capt B H Selby
Mr S Bjiramas	Mr E Taylor
Miss V Cox	Mr H T Templar
Mr P Bakery	Mrs Templar and 4 children
Mr. H C Hogan	Miss Templar
Mr M Johnson	Miss Welsor
Mr T James	Mr F Wells
Mr E Morris	Mrs Wells
Mrs Nodell	Miss Wells
Mr Nutters	Master Wells
Mrs Nutters	Master Wells
Mr H Eastway	Mrs Wilkins & child.
Mrs Otway	

OUR Allahabad correspondent states that Mr. Justice Lyle takes leave and goes home early in July, and that the vacancy thus created on the High Court Bench until the vacation will be filled by Mr. T. C. Piggott.

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BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT

TO THE COURT OF SPAIN.

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"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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THE Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 21st June, 1913.

BOREDOM.

A CONVENIENT phase of modern thought allows us to repudiate the responsibility of most of our sins and shortcomings. We must be very wanting in resource if we tamely confess ourselves to be poor weak mortals, or miserable sinners without adding a single explanatory sentence. Science, and the metaphysicians, have provided us with any number of plausible excuses, and it has become a comparatively simple matter to shift the blame from our own shoulders. Heredity is a useful scapegoat, environment and education receive the imputation of many of our faults, even the useful bacillus is pressed into the service of exculpation, and is upbraided for causing some of our undesirable states of mind and temper. From cause to cure is a comparatively short step, so we read with satisfaction of the activities of philosophers and scientists. We hope that, before long, their tables of heredity, their powerful microscopes, their probing into the inner secrets of being will furnish clues as to the origin of all our mental and moral disabilities, so that in due time an antidote to evil impulses will be as easy to obtain as a specific for toothache amongst other mental and psychological conditions which are held to be worthy of study, is that fatal susceptibility to boredom which darkens the existence of so many people. No class, no age, is wholly immune from attack, neither constant recreation nor luxurious leisure provides an adequate defence. The flight from boredom, and the methods of resisting it, prove, as a rule, to be futile, and no amount of will power, of determination to be amused and interested, can save us, when once the familiar symptoms make themselves felt. Most philosophers have, in their time, turned their attention to this important subject, and, in recent years, it has aroused a great deal of interest; little, however, has been achieved beyond the classification of various types and the analysis of the psychology of the sufferers. Upon two points nearly all expositors agree, and it is with pardonable uneasiness that we consider the conclusions to which they have come. We are told, in the first place, that the number of the victims of ennui is growing daily larger, and that the complaint is spreading to hitherto uninvaded circles Children, the imaginative lower working classes, semi-aborginal races, pet animals even, are no longer immune. The rich and the pampered have, of course, every right to be perpetually bored, ennui is as distinctively of their class as is hereditary gout, but even amongst the prosperous and the idle, affectation has given place to the real thing, and a genuine indifference takes the brightness out of the many pleasures which they have at their disposal.

This proposition is one which scarcely admits of denial: the growth of the world's appetite for variety has been matched by a corresponding development of the critical spirit, and captiousness is one of the most common of the causes which predispose to boredom. We pass from one amusement to another, cheap travel has opened to us the highways of the world, new sensations await us at every turn, and yet we are for ever complaining that we are "bored stiff." Ever upon such an abundant and varied diet we somehow fail to nourish the zest of life, and to keep robust the spirit of enjoyment. Easiness of access, and the multiplicity of diversions have brought boredom in their train. Would we care at the present day to travel twenty-four hours on a bad road to attend a ball or a rout? Would we consent to sit through a long dinner with only the prospect of a little indifferent music and staid conversation to follow? Would we find pleasure in wading through letters in which four or five sheets were devoted to descriptions of scenery? We know very well that these, and similar delights of a by-gone day, would be voted a terrible bore in our own times. Our children, of course, imitate our attitude. A bored child seems a sad anomaly, but our new and highly hygienic nurseries contain children who are as hypercritical as their elders, and follow, listless and half-attentive, the endless round of pleasures which is devised for them. Not only is the tendency to be bored an automatically increasing weakness, it is also, according to the philosophers a very-highly infectious complaint which is liable to be spread to all who come into contact with the sufferer. We have often proved the truth of this assertion for ourselves; every host and hostess knows the destructive effect which one or two unamused people can have upon a large gathering. A single obviously-bored guest is like a blight upon enjoyment, he kills laughter and conversation, his surreptitious glance at the clock suggests to half-a-dozen other persons that the arrival of the hour of departure would not be unwelcome. More than this, the very word "boredom" has in its sound a suggestion of devastation, for we are all hypochondriacs where boredom is concerned, and merely to think about it renders us susceptible to an attack.

The same thing is noticeable in literature and the drama; a faithful presentation of a victim of ennui has an instant and saddening effect upon the audience, it infects them with lowness of spirits as surely as the picture of a man yawning makes us feel inclined to gape. Depression is as communicable as mirth, more so perhaps, for tears are easier to call forth than laughter. Some of our novelists are adepts at representing bores and boredom: the portraits are so faithful that we feel a premonitary sensation of lassitude, even as we read, and we find that we have paid our six shillings in order to produce an unpleasant emotion, with which our nearest neighbour could probably have provided us free of charge. We must add, to these perils, the occasional dangerous eminence which boredom attains as a fashionable complaint, and also that extreme type of ennui which leads people make a practical demomonstration of the fact that they do not consider life worth living. Between the poseur and the suicide there is space for any number of variants, and endless indeed are the forms which the malady assumes. Pending the detection of a possible responsible bacillus, or the discovery of the physical and psychological causes from which boredom springs, may we not attempt on our own account, an unprofessional diagnosis, and apply a few home-made remedies to the more serious cases which come under our notice? if we find ourselves continually bored by other people, and their concerns, we must adopt one line of defence. If life itself and its so-called amusements are a weariness, we must take up another; every patient in fact requires a special kind of treatment. In the first case the obvious remedy is to rid oneself, if possible, of some of the superfluous egotism which prevents us from getting into touch with our fellow-creatures. The mind of the prosiest bore has some point of contact with our own and only mental unselfishness, and sympathy will enable us to discover it. The boredom of life in general is easier to evade; one single word sums up the most efficient plan—occupation. An occupation which is definitely taken up as an antidote to ennui may be wearisome at the outset, but, if judiciously selected, it soon begins to pay a heavy interest on the expended effort. The most sombre pessimism yields to its charm; for, boredom and absorption can never be companions. A trusty hobby-horse may be relied upon to make our journey, through this life pleasant, however dull and flat may be the scenery through which it bears us; so if circumstance has not forced an occupation upon us, let us look out for such a steed. By doing so, we shall leave boredom behind us, even if we cannot quite hope to attain the happy oblivion of the entomologist who spent the troublous years of 1870-71 in studying the habits of a certain beetle. A chance remark about the terms of peace happened to attract his attention :—"Has there been a war?" he asked, looking up in mild surprise.

ENGLAND AND ITS PAST. It was an Anglo-Indian who, returning from England after a visit, the first he had made for several years, replied when asked how he found things: "Why, it's not the same place." That, of course, was an exaggeration, or he may have been referring to London, which is not England, as some Cockneys think. But it is a fact that the modernizing influence which is more and more altering social conditions is responsible for certain changes which are to be regretted. In particular, there are two effects of this influence: the first is a tendency to sacrifice beauty for utility; and the second is a lack of reverence and appreciation for the past. As to the first, it is true that there is an occasional effort to combine the two, and the result is oftentimes a happy compromise; but as for the second, the full value of the past has still to be generally recognised. As the Right Hon. James Bryce, the former British Ambassador to the United States, said in his address to the Historical Congress this year: "Ethnologists, philologists and students of folklore, are at work recording these expiring forms of speech and embodiments in custom of primitive human thought, and not a moment should be lost in saving the precious relics." English social life and institutions of the past were certainly not ideal, very far from it; but there were phases of them, which, if they were welded into the social life of to-day would make it much finer and more beautiful than it is, and would act as a lever against the cruelty of the ever-growing materialism. This is now the aim of folklorists in England. They are not, as is commonly supposed, a set of cranks, professors in blue spectacles and old ladies with much time to kill and money to spend. They are to be found, to give but a few instances, on the stage, in schools, and in studios. For example, by the teaching in schools of folk-dancing, it is hoped to revive the simple pleasures of open-air life and the appreciation of the beauty of the human form.

Allied to the folklore movement, and inspired by very much the same sympathy, is the movement, which is also asserting itself to-day in England, for the preservation of all relics, buildings, documents, places, etc, etc, around which the interest and romance of the past clings; and, in this connection we are glad to see that when the Ancient Monuments Consolidated and Amendment Bill reaches its Committee stage, Lord Eversley will move the insertion of the following new clause: "It shall not be lawful to sell any ancient monument or any part thereof for the purpose of removal out of the United Kingdom; and any such sale under circumstances, which shall indicate such a purpose, shall be of no effect." Too long have ostentatious plutocrats and wealthy pork kings from other shores been allowed by the power of their gold to pick and chose among the gems of England's treasury of the past. Buildings, fragrant with old associations, have been, in some cases, bought, packed up, and transported across the sea wholesale, and similarly with relics and works of art and craftsmanship. Only recently one of the most valuable and perfect collections of old oak carving was allowed to leave the country. Shakespeare's birthplace would doubtless have gone long ago had it not already been secured for all time to the public. As it is, one of the houses associated with him belongs to a foreigner. It is a matter for congratulation that steps are being taken to end this vandalism—for the man who would take a relic of the past out of its original setting, when it can fittingly remain there, is lacking in the true artistic spirit, no matter however enthusiastic and great a collector he may be.

KISSING AND SONG. It is not necessarily an act of sin to kiss; and it will certainly be agreed that that it is a wholly innocent, not to say pleasant, pastime to extol in song and verse that form of caress which has been most popular since our reputed parents, Adam and Eve, became enamoured of each other in a delightful and wonderful garden. This being so, it is surprising to learn that two clerical members of the committee of the Irish Festival of Song, which has recently held its annual competitions, should have resigned because it was decided to retain in the event for mixed choirs the madrigal "Camella Fair." The objection to this madrigal was that the wicked word "kiss" occurred twice in it, and it was suggested by the dissentients that for this reason the piece was not suitable for practice by mixed choirs. Apparently, however, the singers won the day, and we learn that the retention of the piece in the programme did not affect the general entries to any appreciable extent, and that more mixed choirs entered for this particular competition than last year. Alas! for the decline from romance to stodgy narrow-minded Mother Grundyism, that the little word should have raised such a storm. The Feis Ceoil, or Irish Festival of Song, is one of those institutions which keep alive, poorly and not very gloriously, it is true, something of the free and joyous spirit of the Bards of olden times, who sung of life and death, love and tears, and who, in the affection of the people, were second only to the Chieftain of the clan. We have a reverence for proverbs and old saws. There is an old Scottish saying which runs as follows :" "Some say kissin's a sin, but I say, not at a'; for its been in the warld ever sin' there were twa. If it werena lawfu' lawyer's wadna' 'low it, if it werena haly meenisters wadna' dae it, if it werena modest maidens wadna' taste it' 'if i werena plenty, fair folk couldna' hae it." The moral of this old saying hardly agrees with the efforts, however earnest they may have been, to restrict the Irish Festival of Song. But there is such a thing as being modest over much.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND. Few officers have had a more varied career than Major-General C. V. F. Townshend, C.B., D.S.O., who has been appointed to the command of the Jhansi Brigade. He began his service as a subaltern of the Royal Marines in 1881, then went to the Indian Army five years later, returned to the British service in 1900, when he joined the Royal Fusiliers, and six years later went to the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and came back to India as an Assistant Adjutant General, got his general's lace in 1901, and last October took over command of the East Anglian Territorials. In the interim he served in the Egyptian Army, and took part in the Soudan war, 1884-85; the Hunza Nagar expedition, 1891-92; the Chitral Campaign 1895,—when he commanded the gallant little garrison which held Fort Chitral—Dongola expedition, 1896, the Nile expedition 1897-98, including the battles of Atbara and Omdurman, and the South African War, 1899-1900 (five medals, eleven clasps, Khedive's star, C.B., D.S.O., six "mentions.").

NEW GERMAN WARSHIP. The latest German battleship—just launched at Bremen, to take the place of unfortunate "Weisenburg"—has a very heavy armament for her displacement, which is close on 27,000 tons—26,575 tons to be strictly accurate. Rather curiously, quite a number of papers have given her tonnage just 10,000 tons less. The chief armament of this ship, which belongs to the Koenig group, comprises ten 14 inch guns, which will be mounted in five turrets after the style of the armament of the British battleship "Neptune," throwing a projectile of 1368lbs, and the secondary armament consists of fourteen 5·9 inch guns—not 6 inch guns as has been stated—and a dozen of 3·4 inch guns, which throw a 24lbs projectile at the rate of twelve per minute. The turrets of the big guns are arranged diagonally so as give an ahead and astern fire as well as broadside delivery. The shaft horse power is expected to give a speed of over 3 knots. The armour protection will follow on the lines of the Koenig—9 inch to 12 inch on the waterline, and 14 inch on the turret and other vital parts.

THE P. & O. Co's s.s. "Assaye," with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 23rd instant.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

SIR EDWARD GREY AND PRESIDENT WILSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 6.

Two facts of unqualified good omen for the future of civilisation have occurred during the past week. The most dramatic has been the signature of peace between the Balkan Allies and Turkey which brings an unfortunate war to a conclusion only just in time to avert the risk of the whole of Christendom being dragged into it. The tension in the relations during the past year between Russia and Austria, may yet bring on a general European conflagration should the division of the spoils of Turkey between the Balkan Allies—of yesterday—lead to open ruptures among them, but sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and while for the time at least that Europe is at formal peace, let us congratulate ourselves, first on the indication afforded by both the Turco-Italian and the Turco-Balkan wars, that warfare with the improved modern machinery, in the way of long guns and aeroplanes etc. is no longer the attractive pageant it was in the days of our fathers, that there is no form of colour in it to excite and gratify the lust of the eye, and no glory in it to arouse popular exultation. To the uninitiated eye it is nothing but a wide scattered number of men wandering in every direction like lunatics in an Asylum park firing all sorts of guns up into the air, and ever and again dropping down dead, from the fire of other men, they cannot see, and whose firing they cannot hear. It is utter boredom except for the Commander-in-Chief and his staff, and presently for no apparent reason, the war comes to an inconclusive conclusion. War to-day is so costly that if it is not at once decisive, dragging it on, means the financial exhaustion of both parties to it, and the pressing necessity of their both bringing it to an end as quickly as possible, if but each of them can save his own face in securing the mutually desired peace. War in fact, in the circumstances of to-day, is turning out a failure; and its failure means the growing power of diplomacy in settling differences between nations and the ultimate triumph of arbitration in the case of all international disputes. In the arrangement of peace in the present instance, the hardest work has fallen on Sir Edward Grey, and the glory of it all has been given to him by the unanimous voice of all his colleagues throughout the negotiations so happily brought to an end last Friday. He has earned the ungrudging praise of Europe in this and greatly enhanced the reputation of the United Kingdom, and no English statesman to-day stands higher in the esteem of his fellow countrymen than Sir Edward Grey.

The other happy event to which I alluded was the resolution of President Woodrow Wilson to shew no favour to American ships in the use of the Panama Canal, thus accepting the English view of the terms of our treaty with the United States on the subject. It is true that not only England, but Germany and also Japan were determined that there should be no monopoly of the Canal by the United States; but it is well known that quite independently of that consideration, President Wilson of his own initiative and his own keen sense of personal and international honour, would accept no other view of the terms of the Treaty, than that taken by England and that he should have done so with the support virtually of the whole people of the United States, is a stupendous fact, full of hope for those who look forward to a growing sense of truth and righteousness among men as the only solid foundation of abiding peace between them; a beam of hope in a darkened world let us all pray that it grow to perfect day, and may God give us ever more and more Wilsons and Greys.

THE AMAZING DERBY.

There were, it seems, three Stewards on duty at Epsom on Derby Day, Lord Rosebery, Lord Wolverton, and Major Loder. It is not quite clear whether Lord Rosebery took part in the inquiry which had such a stupendously sensational sequel. Some of the sporting correspondents say he did. Others affirm that he stood aside for the reason—a very natural one—that he was interested in the race through his filly Price being one of the competitors. He probably was not sorry to be out of it if he in sport is as timid and irresolute as he is in politics or rather was, because he no longer exercises the smallest influence in political matters or wishes to do so. Those who were on the famous Downs on Wednesday are not likely to forget the "intensely dramatic half hour" that the Stewards took in arriving at their momentous and staggering decision. "All round one" says one observer, a well-known London journalist "were men more or less race course experts and practically all of them had backed the favourite. On the verdict of Lord Wolverton and Major Eustace, Loder defended hundreds of thousands of pounds. One man whom I know had backed Craganour to win him two hundred pounds. He was white to the lips and was biting hard on an unlighted cigar. Another acquaintance of mine had a thousand at stake. He laughed and gossiped but there was all the time a queer nervous twitching in his eyes." It is said that the "All Right" flag flew for "at least five minutes" before the vast multitude knew that anything was wrong. Hard this on those who paid out money on Craganour which they will never get back. The fairer thing would have been to run the race over again. Why this was not done only my Lord Wolverton and the gallant Major can say.

JOHN BRIGHT.

I am indebted to Sir George Birdwood for some interesting comments on Mr. Trevelyan's "Life of John Bright." Sir George was born twelve years after Bright and may, therefore, be regarded in the fullest sense as a contemporary of the eminent statesman, who was little more than a name to many who are now very prominent in the political world. Sir George writes :—

"For all his faults, the faults of the burgher universally, and emphatically of the bygone Manchester-man, John Bright was a truly great Englishman, and as an orator one of the glories of the Victorian Era, and he, with all his fellow-countrymen, are fortunate indeed in having Mr. Trevelyan for his biographer. The book is essential to every student of English history of the momentous years between 1837 and 1886, while nothing can be more interesting, or more captivating than the record it provides of the private life and character of the most impressive Tribune of the English people all through the XIXth century. The volume alike in solid worth, and literary brilliance touches the highest level of achievement, and the writing of it has evidently been a labour of love with Mr. Trevelyan. The one blemish in John Bright himself was his essential "bourgeoise." He belonged to the prosperous middle class of Englishmen, born into new wealth, and wallowing in the enjoyment of it through all his life. He was never at grip with the real life of England, the life of men who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brows, and the anguish of their hearts, in the fields, in the factory, behind the counter, at the desk, or in the army and navy, and merchant service. Like other men in his snug position, John Bright 'never did a day's honest work' and he never made up for it by hunting and shooting, or serving in the Army, or Navy, and he developed himself into something more virile than the ruck of his class simply by devoting himself to the study of the best English literature, particularly of the Bible, and other masterpieces of the Tudor and Stuart period, and the cultivation of his noble gift of spontaneous oratory :—and in the whole-hearted pursuit, when occasions offered, of the pottering sport of trout fishing, which so often seems to come naturally to 'men of letters' as both a corrective and an adjuvant to their lamplit studies. Still he remained to the last a man something wanting in manliness, even to the want of personal courage. It was a remarkable sight to see John Bright and Henry Cole together, and how before the superabounding virility of 'Old King Cole' John Bright shrivelled up to nothingness,—even to the dimming of the lustre of those eyes that shone with such expressiveness and power of command in Parliamentary debates. It recalled 'Hortalus before Tiberius.' This defect in him was due to the direct influence of the 'Manchester School on all the men of the time of John Bright's class and 'persuasion'; and convinced Free Trader as I continue to be, I am glad that the authority of that school, as an influence on our international policy, had long been on the decline, and is now practically extinct. This weakness in John Bright is not dwelt on by Mr. Trevelyan; but a biographer is always prone, in the fervour of his admiration, to portray his hero faultless and as examples—profitable for inspiration, and correction, and for instruction in righteousness—it is possibly his duty in the highest so to do. For myself I find clearer light and more attractive leading in imperfect men, than in impeccable monsters, whose perfection can never be more than a pose of their own or their biographers."

Sir George it will be observed is somewhat contemptuous of what he calls the "pottering sport of trout fishing" and certainly it is not an act that calls for the display of any great masculine strength though it requires judgment, skill and a certain amount of endurance to be as successful with the rod as Bright was. He used to fish for salmon and salmon trout with all the ardour that he threw into his political combats. He was a regular visitor to the shores of beautiful Loch Ness and when I once spent a holiday in that neighbourhood with the late Mr. Herbert Birdwood I found that the inhabitants were very proud of Bright's connection with Glen Urquhart, I copied some characteristic lines which Bright wrote in the Visitors' Book of the Drumnadrochit Inn not by the way the present well-known and comfortable hostelry, which was not built until many years afterwards by the chief local landowner the late Countess of Seafield. The lines are as follow :—

"In Highland glens, 'tis far too oft observed.
That man is chased away and game preserved;
Glen-Urquhart is to me a lovelier glen—
Here deer and grouse have not supplanted men."
John Bright (June 21, 1816).

Underneath some one penned this reply :—

"From Highland glens, for deer and grouse preserves,
Let Bright be chased away as he deserves :
He loves not them, but only cares for salmon,
Seizes each chance of claptrap and gammon."

I am afraid that if Bright were living now he could not say that in Glen Urquhart deer and grouse have not supplemented men. In fact I remember one of the patriarchal crofters of Drumnadrochit whose confidence Mr. Birdwood had gained on the occasion of a previous visit complaining to him bitterly that where in happier days he and his forefathers cultivated their little patites of land, deer were installed for the pleasure of the rich American who leased Balmacaan from Lady Seafield.

MODERN DANCING.

The controversy raised by "A Peeress" in the *Times* continues unabated; but all I have to say on the subject is that in the fine art of dancing as in the other fine arts, music, painting sculpture, whether it be "decent" or "indecent, everything depends on the intention of the artist or artists. Ladies and gentlemen may dress as they please, they will always be ladies and gentlemen, and they may dance what dances they please and will always be ladies and gentlemen in them, and please all beholders. Cads will ruin any dress and any dance, even the stately minuet. What some of us would like is that private hosts and hostesses giving dances should limit their invitations to their personal friends only; that public hosts should similarly limit their lists of subscribers, the proprietors of the caravanseray class of hotels, which are only magnified public-houses, should not be allowed to hold dances on their premises, save under strict rules; and that pornographic costumes and dances on the theatrical stage *or pit floor*, should be under the ruthless censorship of the "Examiner of Plays." The theatres and the press of to-day, for the most part cater for the multitude, the well-to-do multitude of self-made men, who from the smug-dwellrs in suburban "villas" to the millionaires of the ostentatious new houses about the public parks, are all good fellows enough, but mostly without education of any sort, beyond the technical instruction they

(Continued on page 12.)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND.

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul." "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER VII (*continued*).

"Greenhead?" repeated Lady Champernowne, in a frightened voice. "The man above all others we must have nothing to do with. Oh, this is shameful! It is a plot to ruin us. Jack, you must have nothing to do with him. You must send him away at once."

"You had better go indoors, mother. No, you can stay here. I'll send the fellow about his business."

He walked quickly across the lawn to meet the man. Greenhead touched his hat and stood as though he were a servant awaiting orders.

"What do you want?" asked Champernowne, roughly. "You must be mad to come here, after what happened yesterday."

The man did not answer. His face was white and haggard, and the dust on his clothes gave him a travel-stained appearance. Lord Champernowne glanced quickly round at the lawns and shrubberies. No one was in sight, and the house was hidden by a clump of tall trees.

"You must go at once," he continued. "It was very wrong, very thoughtless of you to come here. You have been certainly followed, and the police will think there is some connection between this visit and the death of young Scott. You must be mad to have come here openly like this."

"I've got the sack, my lord," the man said, humbly. "I thought as perhaps you or'er ladyship"

"Impossible!" Champernowne interrupted. "You must see that it is impossible for us to help you in any way. You must leave here at once. I've no doubt we are being watched."

"It's very 'ard on me, my lord," the man muttered, i'll find it awkward to get a job after all this."

"I am sorry, but I am not the person to help you, Greenhead. You must see that. I've a hard enough battle to fight as it is. If I have anything to do with you I may be arrested and charged with murder."

"I'll go and drown myself," the man muttered. "After all, that'll be the best. I'll go and drown myself in the lake—what you pulled me out of. And I'll leave a few words behind, savin' as it was I as killed young Mr. Scott. I couldn't do no less than that, my lord, after you'd saved my life. One good turn deserves another, my lord."

He bowed his head and shambled slowly away across the grass. Lord Champernowne followed and caught him by the arm.

"Don't be a fool, Greenhead," he exclaimed, "and don't talk as if you'd done anything for me, or could do anything for me, by accusing yourself of this crime."

The man wrenched his arm free and laughed.

"Ain't I done nothin' for you, my lord?" he said, in a low voice. "I don't 'old as I've done more'n I ought, seein' as you saved my life. But 'aven't I done nothing'?"

"You spoke the truth. I suppose you would have done that in any case, even if I had been a stranger?"

The man looked him steadily in the face, and Lord Champernowne noticed a curious expression in the greenish-grey eyes.

"Did I speak the truth, my lord?" Greenhead queried, slowly. Then he laughed.

"I hope so" Champernowne replied.

Then he began to understand, and his whole being rose in revolt against the situation that was being thrust upon him.

"You infernal scoundrel," he said. "If you don't clear out of these grounds in two minutes I'll send for the police."

"I don't think so, my lord," the man answered. "Well, if your lordship do want the police," ere you are."

A man in a grey suit had emerged from the shrubbery, and was walking quickly towards them. Lord Champernowne clenched his fist and Greenhead stepped back a pace.

"You leave' im to me, my lord," he said. "I'll make it clear as you won't 'ave nothin' to do with me. I'll be' ere to-night—at eleven—down by the lake We'll 'ave a talk then. If you don't turn up I'll drown myself, and leave a letter as'll tell'em the truth—the real truth this time, mind you, my lord."

The stranger in the grey suit came up to them and touched his hat.

"Are you Lord Champernowne?" he queried.

"Yes."

"May I have a word with your lordship for a few minutes?

"Certainly," Champernowne replied. At any other time he would have refused to see anyone who had called on him in such an unceremonious fashion, but he was glad of the opportunity of getting rid of Greenhead.

"My name is Bell, said the man, glancing at the ex-footman's face. "I have come to see your lordship with reference to that little matter of Jenkins."

"Jenkins?" queried Lord Champernowne. "Oh, yes, I remember. Come into the house, will you? Then he turned to Greenhead. "I'm afraid I can do nothing for you," he said, sharply.

"I am sorry, my lord," answered the footman; "but I hardly expected as you could. Good morning."

He walked away in the direction of the house, and Lord Champernowne laughed.

"We may as well stop here," he said, "now we have got rid of that fellow. By the by, who is Jenkins?

Mr. Bell smiled. "No one that I know of, my lord. I didn't want that fellow to know my business."

"Ah, you are a detective. I thought that.

"You thought correctly. You are keeping dangerous company, my lord."

"The fellow came here to ask for a job," Lord Champernowne exclaimed, angrily. "I did not give it to him."

"Your lordship was wise."

"Well, what do you want? If you don't wish to lose sight of your man you'd better follow him."

"Oh, he's all right," laughed Mr. Bell. "We shan't lose sight of him."

"You are not alone, then?" Champernowne asked, sharply.

"No, my lord—by no means alone. Is that her ladyship sitting there?"

"Yes."

"Well, we've come on unpleasant business, my lord. If you could get her ladyship out of the way—"

Lord Champernowne's face grew hard, and he pressed his lips tightly together. Then he looked at his mother, who made a charming picture under the shade of the trees.

"What is your business?" he said, after a pause. "Have you come to arrest me?

"No, my lord—not so bad as that. But we have a warrant to search the house."

Lord Champernowne drew in his breath sharply.

"We'll do it as quietly and nicely as possible, my lord" the detective continued "It is only a matter of form—only what you might have expected after the evidence given at the inquest yesterday."

"I suppose I must expect a good deal of this sort of thing," Champernowne said fiercely.

He was white with anger, not because the house was going to be searched, but because Greenhead's visit had put him in such a dangerous position. He felt as though the whole business were a plot, diabolically conceived, to entangle him in a web of circumstantial evidence.

"It will be all for your lordship's benefit," the detective replied, "that is to say, in the long run. It will clear the air, so to speak."

"Yes, of course. Well, I will come with you to the house. My mother must know. It would be impossible to keep the truth from her; and, besides, I shall want her keys."

"That is as your lordship pleases," said Mr. Bell. "We intend to do this quite quietly. The servants need only know that we are the representatives of a firm of valuers come to make an inventory for a fire-insurance policy."

"Good night, my dear boy."

"Good night, mother, dear. I can't tell you how sorry I am that I have brought all this upon you."

Lady Champernowne put her arms round her son's neck and kissed him.

"It was not your fault, Jack," she said, in a low voice.

"Yes, mother, it was certainly my my fault. You did not wish me to go to Scott about those promissory notes. If I'd given in to your wishes we shouldn't have got entangled in this net."

"We will break out of it," Lady Champernowne said, tenderly. "You are so strong, so brave—you are a match for the whole of them. If you only knew how proud I am of you, my boy! One of these days you will be one of the greatest men in the world."

He looked up at her and smiled.

"If only my friends will stick to you," he said "of course they'll all stick to you she answered, hotly, "Mamie Worcester is furious with Scott; she'd marry you to-morrow if you asked her."

Lord Champernowne took hold of the slender jewelled fingers that rested on his shoulder and pressed them to his lips.

"Good night, dear little mother," he said. "They've drawn this cover blank at any rate. That's one point in my favour."

She bent over him and kissed him on the forehead. Then she left the smoking-room, and Champernowne lit a cigar.

"I wonder what Di will think of me?" he said to himself, as he leant back in his chair. "No, I am sure that she will believe in me. It is the world I have to fear—the people who do not know me. I shall be handicapped from the very start. Whenever I try to do any good, folk will shrug their shoulders and say, 'Champernowne? Oh, yes, that's the fellow that was mixed up in the Scott affair.' One hears that kind of thing every day. The public have long memories."

And as he sat there alone and gave way to his gloomy thoughts it seemed to him as though the burden was likely to become intolerable—to grow into something heavier than his strength could bear. A little while ago he had looked upon his financial troubles as a heavy drag on his future career, and now that this was placed on the top of them he felt utterly crushed beneath the weight of his misfortune. The fact that he was innocent did nothing to alleviate his misery. Perhaps he could have fought more easily if he had been guilty. At any rate, he would not have felt that fierce resentment against the law which was certain sooner or later to land him into difficulties. A crime like this required a level head, and how was it possible to be calm when one was labouring under such a monstrous injustice. No, things would certainly have been easier for him if he had been guilty. The criminal can pit his wits against those of the police. The innocent man can only protest his innocence. He is handicapped by the slightest attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the law.

The clock on the mantelpiece struck half-past ten, and the clear, silvery sound roused Lord Champernowne from his reverie. Half-past ten, and Greenhead would be waiting for him by the lake till eleven. Greenhead would wait for a little while, and then—it was hard to say what would happen then. The man would not be likely to take his own life, out of spite. But it was possible that he would make himself very unpleasant. There had been a menace in his eyes, a threatening tone in his voice. Perhaps it would be better to meet Greenhead after all, and find out what the man wanted—what he proposed to do. He turned the matter over very carefully in his mind.

"No," he said to himself. "I daren't risk it. The man is being followed and watched. By meeting him I should only make matters worse—add another link to the chain."

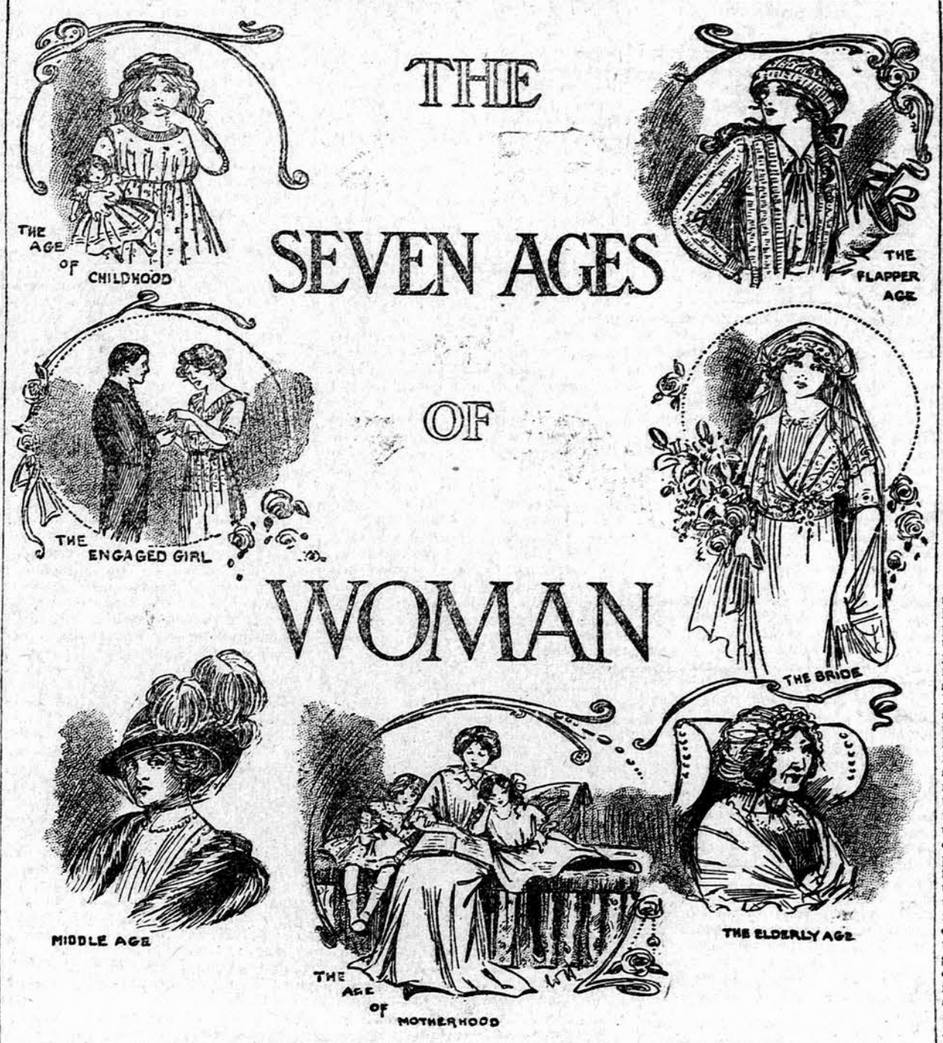
It was a difficult position for any man to find himself in, and especially a young man who had had no experience in dealing with rogues. On either side danger seemed to threaten him. In such a difficulty it was natural that the mind should take the line of least resistance. Lord Champernowne remained in the arm-chair and smoked.

Eleven o'clock struck, and the sound of the chimes echoed through the long, silent room. Greenhead was waiting now by the lake, unless he was in the hands of the police. Well, let him wait. It would be for Greenhead to take the next move. The fellow would hardly be fool enough to risk a prosecution for perjury, unless he had some very material benefit to gain by doing so.

"The less I have to do with him the better," said Champernowne to himself, and, leaning back in his chair, closed his eyes. He was throughly tired out, both in body and mind, and two minutes later he fell asleep.

When Lord Champernowne awoke, the room was in darkness. The candles had burnt themselves out, and there was still the faint, unpleasant smell of burning grease in the air. The young man at first did not remember where he was, and streched out his hand for the box of matches that he always kept by his bedside. He knocked over a tumbler, and it fell with a crash to the floor. Then the clock struck two, and he remembered. There was no striking clock in his bedroom. For half a minute he still remained in the low easy-chair; he was only half-awake and disinclined to move from so comfortable a position. Then he roused

(*Continued on page 8.*)



THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN

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VI.

MIDDLE AGE.

BY

MRS. HUMPHREY ("MADGE").

There is an invidious saying that women are not worth looking at after forty, nor worth talking to before; but the more open-minded regard the middle-aged woman as one of the assets of the nation. With all her powers matured, her energies in full force, she is capable of good work, and should not rust out. The years between forty and sixty, probably the period usually understood by middle-age, are much too precious to be allowed to slip away in dulness, in the trivial daily routine, ordering and eating meals, in interviewing dressmakers, and growing more dowdy and frumpish every day.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS.

Our grandmothers (I am still arraigning them) would have laughed at the idea of such a thing as picturesque grey hair, picturesque middle age; but, looking round us to-day, we see many instances of this victory of the youthful spirit over the years. Some of the handsomest women in London society are triumphant, notwithstanding grey hair. We read in antiquated novels of women of forty assuming the privileges or penalties of middle life, wearing caps, and bonnets or hats which add on years to their apparent age. This may have been done in all meekness and humility, but the twentieth century sees a very different state of affairs. Many a middle-aged woman has a complexion almost if not quite equal in clearness and beauty to that of twenty-five. The present mode of hair-dressing is far more favourable to good looks than the flat curtains which we see in the portraits of our grandmothers. Also, the style of dress in middle age, often criticised as much too youthful, is in strong contrast with the deplorably hideous garments worn by our grandmothers in the middle period of their lives. It is true that this may be carried too far, and have the effect of making the wearer look even older than she otherwise would. A well-known duchess, who has long joined the majority, amused her friends by going about in white muslin with a long sash and a round hat trimmed with daisies and forget-me-nots. She could not have taken a worse means of going back in appearance to the age of her third husband. Yes, this was the pathetic reason for her maytime style of dress.

Young people regard middle age as a horrid shadow in the future which they almost hope they may never reach. To their idea old age is bad enough, but middle age is prosaic, commonplace, dull, and distasteful to the last degree. They wonder what compensation, if any, is bestowed upon sufferers from this unpleasant experience. Little do they imagine the fresh interests and new occupations that serve to stifle regrets, and give a new glow of existence. Only now and then, for a fleeting moment or two, does the middle-aged woman long for youth, perhaps in the words of Thomas Moore,

> "Give me back, give me back the wild freshness of morning,
> It's clouds and its tears are worth evening's best smile."

Perhaps the poet scarcely thought how exactly he hit the mark in those words, "its clouds and tears." It is the wild emotions, the strenuous struggles, the passionate fervours of youth that make the middle-aged almost content to have passed through its agitated stream, and to find themselves in the peaceful shallows. Every human soul must have a struggle to discover itself, to look life fairly and squarely in the face, and settle for itself those great questions of faith, of creed, of finding its niche in the great architectural scheme of life. These days of turbulence passed, there comes that repose, that peacefulness which are among our greatest blessings.

A WONDERFUL WORK.

But what to do with these energies and this abundant leisure that fall to the lot of the middle-aged woman whose sons and daughters have left the home? Well, did not Queen Victoria begin learning Hindustani at the age of seventy? Far past middle age, and, with at least five hours daily of hard work for the State, this wonderful old lady took up the task with energy and determination, and realised her wish of being able to converse with her Indian subjects in their own tongue. If we look round us now-a-days, we find that middle-aged women do much of the important work of the world. Some of them have developed an extraordinary gift of organisation. In works of charity, in great literary undertakings (as the Encyclopædia Britannica), in the service of the State (as sanitary inspectors, etc., etc.), the middle-aged woman has now her apportioned position, and enjoys to the full the development of her own powers. The truth is that during the childhood and youth of her children, certain qualities of the mother become almost atrophied for lack for use, and, as one who after having suffered from cramp at last is able to stretch the limbs to their utmost, and a wave of relief and enjoyment spreads through the entire being; so the mental powers find relaxation, even recreation, in growth. In true growth is found one of the great joys of existence.

Some middle-aged women allow their energies to become dispersed and dwindled by devoting them to everyday occupations and amusements. Thousands of them consider a day lost if three or four hours of it have not been spent over games of cards. Others, more intellectual, take up music again, or painting, or devote themselves to the beautiful fancy work which has now returned to fashion after many years of partial oblivion. Others take to travel, seeing perhaps for the first time the far-away lands into which their thoughts and conjectures have often made excursion. The value of the hobby is never greater than in middle age. So long as it be not carried into extremes, it has a most salutary and beneficent effect. Women are by nature less inclined to rush into extremes than men, who often sacrifice their families to their immoderate love of collecting. For women there are many hobbies which can be indulged in at small cost. One of the most beautiful is the care of the poor, especially the little children. If the history of the last few years could be collected and written it would be found that middle-aged women have wrought a wonderful work in the amelioration of the lot of poor children.

MIDDLE AGE AND YOUTH.

Some middle-aged women—I fear I may say many—are very severe and harsh in their judgments of young people, particularly girls. They appear to have forgotten that they once were young themselves. And another favourite occupation of the less admirable section of the middle-aged is Grundyism. In fact with some their sole amusement seems to consist in thinking and saying unkind things. They deal out the harshest of criticisms without taking into consideration the many circumstances that lead others to gentler comment. Can it be that these grudge their youth to the youngsters? It would almost seem so. But could anything be more illogical? This attitude of middle age to youth was partly pardonable in the days when no doors for congenial occupation were opened to members of our sex, but now that the world is wide before them, with all its treasures to explore, its wonders to examine, it seems a stupid and a wicked thing to confine themselves to silly gossip about others and universal condemnation ready for all. One can read in the countenances of some middle-aged women their inclination to cavil and criticise their fellow creatures, and just as the faces of the gentle and considerate become beautiful as the years go on, so those of the crabbed and the harsh grow repulsive and disagreeable.

Grumpiness and discontent are the chief characteristics of some of the middle-aged. The habit of grumbling grows very easily, and pervades the home atmosphere from breakfast until bedtime. When husband and wife are both grumblers, tacitly encouraging each other in a pastime which has nothing to recommend it, the house is one to be avoided by all who love the joyful side of life. Discontent is not in itself reprehensible. We ought to be discontented so long as there is in the world something that renders others unhappy; so long as in our own lives there is something to be improved. Until we have done our best to get rid of things like these, discontent is divine. Grumbling is a very different matter. It does no good, and it is an ugly, uncouth and unprofitable frame of mind.

It might surprise the young to know how middle age can enjoy the brightness of a summer day, the singing of the birds, the exquisite beauty of the world. Hope is by no means dead in the hearts of the elderly, a proof that we were certainly meant to be happy, so indomitable is the inclination to light-heartedness. Even regret for youth long past becomes mitigated as the years roll on. Would we be young again? Where would the pleasure of it be if we had not our old friends of the long-ago? Christina Rossetti in one of her lovely songs refers to the meeting in a future world of two who had loved and parted here. In the last line she asks in wistful words, "But shall we be young and *together*?" Could we be indeed happy if youth were restored to us but not the friends who made its happiness? What middle-aged women regret is the well-remembered friends who were their happiness in the days "when morning souls did leap and run." But though the world's book may read drily, the great thing to avoid is becoming enwrapped and mummified in the garments of the reiterant daily commonplace.

Victor Hugo once wrote delightfully on "The Art of being a Grandfather"; and many middle-aged women feel, if they cannot write, poems on the happiness of seeing about them the children of their children. Often these bring a beautiful aftermath of joy and contentment in the lives of those who are beginning to descend the long hill. There is nothing so exquisite as the love of a little child, and some of the middle-aged attract this in a marvellous manner from even the little ones whom they casually meet in the park, in an omnibus, in the train. Queen Victoria is said to have had this gift. Babies, directly they saw her began to laugh and crow and chuckle, and hold out their arms to her. This was in the days when she had her own nursery full; but some women retain the delightful gift well on into old age.

Sometimes the middle-aged are very lonely, in their inner life. The husband may have gone and the children are all out in the world. Lady Tennant, in one of her books, has a touching passage about an old woman in such circumstances. She said: "Come the long winter evenings and I misses 'en and I wants 'en." Even more pathetic is a beautiful "Mother Song" which ends:

> "They 'a be gone away, grown men an' women—
> They'm gone into tha town to make their bread;
> The ownly one that bides a cheel for iver
> Be you poor little maidie that be dead—Aw fey!
> The ownly one that's wi' me is tha dead."

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IN LEIGHTER VEIN.

WILLING TO CHANGE.

He—"Do you know, I think you are a most singular girl?"

She (coyly)—"I assure you it isn't from choice."

FEMININE.

First Sailor—Which would be the hardest to take a fort or a "fortress?"

Second Sailor—Well, a "fortress" would be the hardest to silence.

RATHER AWKWARD.

Ethel (to dearest friend)—Whatever do you think? I was so flustered when Percy proposed last night that instead of saying, "This is so sudden" as I intended, I exclaimed, "At last!

WHAT DID HE MEAN?

Conductor—I had a narrow escape last night. I fell off the rear platform but luckily was not injured.

Motorman—Well they say Providence takes care of drunkards and fools.

Conductor—But I never drink.

Motorman—That's all right, old pal I know you don't.

NEARLY.

Magistrate—Whatever made a man of your appearance get drunk?

Prisoner—To drown care, your worship.

Magistrate sarcastically—And did you succeed in drowning care?

Prisoner—Very nearly but the policeman resuscitated it when he brought me here.

GUILTY OF SOMETHING.

Another lawyer story arrives. We are told that a man was charged with picking a pocket the other day, and that when arraigned he pleaded guilty. The case went to the jury, however, and the verdict was not guilty. And the court spoke as follows.

You don't leave this court without a stain on your character. By your own confession you are a thief. By the verdict of the jury you are a liar.

THE GRAND MANNER.

A travelling salesman blew into a country town, and, going to the leading merchant, said pompously, I'am from London, I want to show you the newest line of——

Where did you say you were from? asked the merchant. The swelled-headed manner of the Londoner had ruffled him. The salesman seemed to think the fact that was from London was something to make rural merchants' jaws drop.

"Why, I'm from London," repeated the pompous one.

"Who runs the hotel in that town?" asked the merchant in a friendly manner.

DENTISTRY BELOW STAIRS.

Mrs. Slobs had not been married long and her little maid was not much better than a schoolgirl. One day Mr. Slobs' mother sent round a sheep's head as a present, and the unknown delicacy was dispatched to the kitchen for care and attention.

The lady of the house returned from her morning walk, and was rather surprised to find dinner not ready. She rang the bell, and the maid appeared flurried and obviously ill at ease.

If you please, ma'am, she said, I am sorry the dinner is so late, but I can't get on with that sheep's head at all. Why it took me two hours to draw its teeth.

HARRY'S HINT.

Mr. Harry Lander's greatest bores are strangers who claim old friendship with him. One day he was pressed to have a cigar by one of those professing friendship, and, while smoking, he tore the thin red band off and threw it away.

"Those cigar bands are very valuable," protested the giver, trying to enhance his gift as much as possible; "for two hundred of them you can get a gramophone free."

"My lad," answered the great comedian, if Aa used two hundred of these smokes Aa wudna want a gramophone but," he added, looking towards the skies, "Aa wud want a harp."

LIKE A GENTLEMAN.

Mrs. Brown had visitors and was naturally anxious for Johnny to behave himself.

When teatime came the young imp was upstairs, and on being called came rushing down at a fearful rate, making as much noise as a regiment of soldiers.

"Johnny", said mamma, as he entered the room; "go back upstairs and come down like a gentleman."

Johnny quietly retired to the upper regions, and in a few minutes returned.

"That's better," said the fond parent, feeling proud of her offspring. "I hope you'll always come down like that in future."

"All right, mamma, I will, for I like sliding down the bannisters, it's jolly good fun."

ON THE SAFE SIDE.

The ferryboat was well on her way when a violent storm arose, and fears were entertained for her safety. The ferryman and his mate (both Highlanders) held a consultation, and after a short debate the ferryman turned to his passengers and remarked anxiously, We'll just ta'k yer tuppences now for we dinna ken what micht come ower us.

MY ADVENTURE WITH CANNIBALS.

BY C. BEDDOES.

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The Fans, or M'Pangwes, as they are variously called, are a tribe of people occupying the hinterland of the German Cameroons and French Congo. They are a warlike tribe, and resemble the Zulus more than the usual West African races. They are cannibals, and some travellers claim to have seen dried human flesh hanging up in their huts for food, but although I have been amongst this and other tribes of cannibals for twenty-eight years, I have never seen what these travellers describe. I have certainly seen the Fans eat human flesh, but only the bodies of their enemies, and they eat these simply to show contempt.

The Fans are the only tribe on the West Coast who do not recognize slavery, every man, woman, and child being free; also, if any slave escapes from another tribe and comes to these people, he is a free man while under their protection. They are good traders and hunters, and will bargain for days over a piece of ivory until they get the right price, which they know as well as we whites do.

We usually build our trading stores in their towns upon the river banks, and a town which has a station in it is considered lucky, as the townspeople charge a toll to all strangers who come to trade, thereby making a tidy living over and above their own trading.

Sometimes they carry this toll-levying rather too far, and then the trader is obliged to remove his store to some other place. One has to do this secretly and at night, otherwise there would be a row, bloodshed, and all one's goods stolen. After the station has been removed one has, moreover, to give the town a wide berth in passing up and down the river in canoes and steam launches. These people's weakness lies in always being at war amongst themselves; it is seldom, indeed, that you find two towns friendly with one another.

I was stationed at a town one hundred and ninety-six miles up the Rembo River—at that time the farthest station from the coast—and being quite out of trading goods and provisions, and not feeling quite up to the mark, I decided to take a trip down to the sea-coast. According I locked up my place, leaving five or six boys and the headman in charge, and started off in a canoe, with ten boys, on my journey. I reckoned the trip would take me four days, stopping every night at one of our stations to sleep. Our first station below me was at a town called N'zum, about forty-five miles away, so I intended to make that town my first stop. We pulled easily, the strong current doing most of the work, and took our midday meal in the canoe, allowing her to drift, while we were eating. We did not arrive at N'zum until after dark, so could not see much. My boys unloaded the few things we had in the canoe and made her fast, and meanwhile I walked up the beach towards our store, wondering why the white man in charge had not heard us approaching and come down to meet us. I thought perhaps he was down with fever, or away for a day at some of his branch places.

I walked on for some fifty yards, then all of a sudden I was seized and thrown down on my back and my gun snatched out of my hands. Looking round in amazement, I saw that there were at least a hundred yelling savages about me.

My revolver was taken away, my hands tied behind my back, and I was then dragged to my feet again. The boys were treated in a similar manner, but perhaps more roughly. Amid much yelling, we were all escorted up to the town, where I was pushed into a hut by myself and the boys into another. I could get no explanation of this unlooked-for conduct, but I guessed that they had had a row with the trader and were going to revenge themselves upon us—a decidedly cheerful look-out.

I had on only a thin suit of pyjamas, and soon the mosquitoes began to bite terribly. I could not protect myself from their onslaughts, as my hands were tied, and was soon enduring agonies. After about an hour of this, however, a man and woman came in, and the woman commenced putting up an ancient mosquito net over the bed. The man took away all my cartridges and my belt, and then untied my hands. He told me that the store had been removed the day before, and they were going to keep me as a hostage until it was replaced, but I should hear further particulars in the morning. I asked for my box of clothes and blankets, but he only laughed, saying they had already been divided amongst my captors. He further warned me not to attempt to escape, as there would be armed men outside the door all night, and any attempt would not only be useless, but would make things worse for us all, as they would then be obliged to keep us tied up. The woman went out and brought me a few roasted plantains and a tin of my own corned beef. They would not allow my own boy to do anything for me, and, as a matter of fact, kept the whole lot of them tied up all night.

The guards outside my hut had lit a fire, and were sitting round it, with their guns over their knees, smoking—my tobacco, I suppose—and talking. Knowing I could do nothing that night, I got under the mosquito-net and was soon asleep. The following morning I turned out and went outside the hut, where the guards were still sitting round the fire. I asked for water to wash, and one of them, calling the woman who attended to me the night before, told her to bring me some. She brought a pail of water, but no soap or towel, so I just swilled my face and hands and wiped them on the mosquito-net.

While I was having my breakfast, the chief and his men at the other end of the town were sitting round the palaver-house, trying to come to some decision as to what to do with us. Meanwhile the guards never left my side, watching me as a cat watches a mouse. About noon the chief and his elders evidently made up their minds, for they filed down to my end of the town, followed by all the women and children. They brought my boy out to interpret, for although I could speak and understand their language fairly, well, I could not comprehend everything they might wish to say.

The chief opened the conference with a long speech, during which he gesticulated wildly. He said that the store had been removed during the night from their town, and that as I was a white man he intended to keep me till it was replaced. I told my boy to ask him why he had made us prisoners, as I had nothing to do with the removal of the store. I added that he must release us at once, and return all our property, or there would be trouble, for when the white men down the river got to know they would certainly come up with the gunboat and burn his town. The chief replied that he intended keeping me until the head white man—my agent—replaced the factory or store in his town. I was to write a letter to him telling him this, and also that he must not attempt to send the gunboat, as the sight of her coming round the bend of the river would be the signal for my death.

I had further to inform him that if the store was not replaced by the full moon, I should be killed and eaten, together with the boys who remained. The chief warned me that they meant every word of this, and that I must explain it to the big white man.

I told the chief that if he would let us go now, and would promise not to levy too heavy a toll, I would return in a week's time and replace the store. This, however, he would not agree to, so after three or four hours' argument I was compelled to promise to write. They brought me some of my own paper and a pencil, and I wrote telling be good fer to stand pat with in poker, but I'm thinkin' that a pair of 'em ain't enough to stand against Pat O'Keefe."

He sent word to the mate to stand in as close as possible and pepper the villages of the superfluous rajahs with canister, while he and his sailors marched up the beach on the opposite side and took care of the overflow. Twenty American tars with Colts and Winchesters found scant opposition, after their first volley or two, from the bird-gun and bow-armed enemy, and by sundown O'Keefe had made good his promise. There was only one king on the island. The other two had been rounded up and bundled into proas containing just enough food and water to last them and their small crews of paddlers to their respective islands. The rest of their followers—a couple of hundred in all—he took aboard ship, under guard, and afterwards landed them in Manila, where they were bought at fancy prices by the Philippine planters.

Whether or not O'Keefe returned to America with his ship I have not learned At any rate, his "Great Idea" dated from the Mapia episode. The grateful rajah had said that at any time the captain would agree to maintain him in his position against all comers and pay an annuity sufficient to allow him to live in proper state, he would make over the cocoa-nut trees on the island as the absolute property of his deliverer. This looked good to O'Keefe, and he did not take long to ponder it. With the money he received for his captives he had a two-hundred-ton schooner built in Hong-Kong, stocked her with "trade," took over the trees from the rajah, and set himself up as a copra dealer.

Then the problem of labour confronted him. The rajah's people had been reduced to a dozen or two, and at the outset O'Keefe swore that he would never have a Malay, Papuan, or China man—incidentally missionaries were included under the ban—on the island.

There remained nothing but Polynesians to choose from, and in the selection of just the men he wanted O'Keefe cruised for months among the Carolines and Pellews, picking and rejecting until he had three score of the finest specimens of manhood and womanhood that those islands, famous for their strong men and beautiful women, could produce. No man who was not of unusual stature and strength was taken, and as for the women—well, O'Keefe's eye for a "fine broth of a girl" was proverbial from Hong-Kong to Manokweri.

Men and women were taken in almost equal numbers. The cute Irishman knew the trouble that inevitably resulted from too few women or too many men, for he had seen the long knives flashing in countless labour camps for no other reason.

There was no contract, as in ordinary recruiting. He merely offered the people he wanted larger pay and shorter hours than was the ruling practice, and asked them to come to Mapia and make their homes. They were to come and go as they pleased, be paid extra for overtime, and have free medicine supplied them whenever it was needed.

Nothing like it was ever heard of before in that part of the world, and the "beach" through half a hundred degrees of longitude and latitude waxed facetious—though always behind his back—about O'Keefe's "Utopia." But the keen-headed Irishman was not yet at the end of his startling innovations. The next thing to be provided was a resident overseer and trader, it being necessary that most of his own time should be spent in the schooner plying backwards and forwards with the copra between the island and Hong-Kong. The success or failure of the whole venture hinged on the selection of this important functionary, as O'Keefe well knew from having seen a careless, drunken, or dishonest representative upset the fortunes of many a good trader.

"In this part of the world," philosophized O'Keefe, "men, the devils, will knife you behind your back nine times out of ten. But the girls, the darlints, they're the ones to stick by you."

There never lived a man with greater faith in "the sex than this same Pat O'Keefe, and never was faith in them better justified than by the "girl" whom he chose to run the Mapia end of his venture and "make copra," as they put it in the vernacular of the "beach." Lottie Terry was the half-caste daughter of a German planter at Yap, and O'Keefe established her at Mapia, gave the natives to understand that in his absence she was "the boss," and started running to and fro, with bulging holds each way, between there and Hong-Kong as fast as the whistling north-east and south-west monsoons would drive his speedy schooner. The latter, which he had designed himself along good old Yankee lines, was the swiftest thing that parted those seas until the coming of the steamers, and even after that time, every now and then, when he was sure of the south-west monsoon all the way, he would slip out of Yap a few hours after the Australian liner, and after a week of from two to three hundred miles a day would raise the wrath of the astonished Teutonic skipper of the steamer by hailing him, as his ship puffed noisily up to its Hong-Kong buoy, and asking the latest news from "down south'ard." If some of the runs that are credited to the *Lottie* were actually made, the *Flying Dutchman* was nothing to the "Flying Irishman." Pat O'Keefe.

"Copra was high in the 'eighties, almost as high as at the present time, when it is figured that every mature tree on a properly-cared-for plantation will net its owner a dollar a year. The trees on Mapir and the other small islands appertaining to it have never been counted, but they are estimated to exceed a million in number. The comparatively small number of men that were up to the "O'Keefe standard made it impossible for him to gather a working force able to do more than pick up the nuts as they fell in the uncleared jungle, but, worked even in this manner, the island poured in money in a golden stream from the first.

Lottie Terry had the methodical business faculties of her German father while the Caroline blood of her mother made it easy for her to understand and get on with the natives. She was devoted heart and soul to O'Keefe and his interest, and scarcely less so to the splendid little colony of Polynesians he had gathered for her to look after. She treated them, as she still does, as brothers and sisters. They were worked but eight hours a day, provisions were given them almost at cost, and the contents of a liberally-stocked medicine chest were always at their disposal free of charge.

Affairs were going on thus felicitously, O'Keefe fattening his bank account and Lottie Terry laying the foundation of the fairest, happiest little colony in the world, when the last and greatest Papuan raid occurred. O'Keefe had just sailed on his regular voyage to Hong-Kong when twenty or thirty big warproas appeared on the southern horizon and rapidly bore down upon the island.

The village was thrown into a panic, for not only had the dreaded black men never appeared in such numbers before, but they had also come at a time when the ammunition was nearly exhusted. Lottie Terry and the doughty old rajah, however, rallied their small forces, and, although it was impossible to prevent the landing of the savages, they were held for a while at the farther end of the island. Bamboo barricades were thrown up around the village, and behind these, carefully husbanding their ammunition, the defenders repeatedly repulsed the attacks of the hordes of Papuans.

The schooner was longer than usual in coming, and things were pretty nearly in the last ditch for the exhausted villagers before its cloud of white sail was sighted to north'ard. The big war proas on the beach revealed the situation to O'Keefe while he was still some miles away, and his action was characterised by no less nerve and promptness than that which won him the island in the first place.

The savages, rightly surmising that the swiftly approaching schooner carried a cannon and a fresh supply of small-arm ammunition, were hurriedly preparing to embark before the turn of the tide made it impossible to get their huge war proas over the reef, when the intrepid Irishman defeated the move by doing what no other skipper had dared to do before, and which none has ventured to do since—took the desperate chance of anchoring his schooner on the shelving slope of Mapia reef.

Even the modernly-equipped Dutch steamers of to-day, which come bi-monthly for Mapia's huge copra output prefer to keep under steam, taking their cargo from small boats as they move slowly up and down the coast, to risking the chance of anchoring on the precarious holding offered by the reef. For a sailing vessel, of course, it is a hundred times more hazardous, O'Keefe knew the risk he was taking, chanced it without a second thought, and brought off his coup.

From a distance of three hundred yards his sailors poured in such a hail of bullets on the half-launched proas that the savages were forced to scamper into the jungle for shelter. In a few minutes all chance of escape for six hours was cut off by the falling tide. O'Keefe said afterwards that it was the busiest six hours of his life.

Slipping off the reef with the current, he dropped down opposite the village and landed. Ten minutes sufficed to muster his well-disciplined men and deal out ammunition; the rest, for the most part, was a repetition of his whirlwind campaign against the "two kings," and the Papuans proved no better able to stand Pat O'Keefe than had those unlucky rajahs. The Irishman's blood was up on this occasion, however, for the very existence of his little "kingdom" depended on teaching the Papuans a lesson they would not forget.

Survivors were no object this time, for O'Keefe was beyond the point where he needed to make money by selling labourers. One chief and a dozen strong paddlers were put off to "break the news to Papua." A large grave, containing all that was earthly of the rest, and the weather-beaten fragments of the great carved war proas serving as a fence for a taro patch, I was shown when I was ashore at Mapia. And the raiders came no more.

The business went on swimmingly during the years that followed, and the colony grew and prospered accordingly. The systematic gathering of the nuts from the other small island of the group was undertaken, and the consequent increase of copra soon made it impossible for the schooner to make the voyage to Hong-Kong and back fast enough to handle it all. It was accordingly carried to Yap and transhipped to the Australian steamers. Soon after the rights for making copra on several other small coral islands were secured, and each, following the Mapia plan, was put under the supervision of some carefully-picked female "boss." Towards the end of the 'nineties plans were under way for the construction of a couple of thousand-ton steamers to handle the rapidly increasing business.

But Mapia still remained the pet idea of O'Keefe, for no other place did he pick his labourers so carefully. Six children were born to him and the faithful Lottie, now his wife—three sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter was taken to a convent in Hong-Kong, while she was but a few years old, and under the careful teaching of the sisters grew up to be a young lady of real charm and refinement. The other five ran more or less wild upon the island. The boys sailed with their father, and the girls swam and paddled and, when it pleased them, worked with the native women. They were beautiful to look at, but wild and uncontrolled—quite the typical half-caste heroines of South Sea romance.

Why O'Keefe did not take the two younger girls to the Hong-Kong convent I have not been able to learn, but I surmise it was because the "fine lady" whom the sisters had made of the eldest daughter showed depths somewhat beyond the reach of the sounding-lead of the tempestuous old salt. At any rate, he determined to school the others on the island, and early in 1899, he went to Hong-Kong in his schooner to make the necessary arrangements. He secured a young Catholic priest as teacher, laid in a big supply of books, and started back for Mapia. It was recalled that he had a strong, fair wind out of the harbour—an ominous local sign—and that the schooner, sailing like a witch, beat the swift P. and O. mail boat a mile an hour down the bay. She was doing even better than that in the open sea when the chagrined skipper of the latter swung off on his Singapore course. The typhoon signals were not hoisted until that evening, but somewhere down to the north of Luzon O'Keefe must have met the great storm whirling in towards the coast.

Down in Mapia they waited long for the schooner and O'Keefe and the schoolmaster. Weeks lengthened into months, and months into years, and Lottie still held firm to the belief that some day she would sight the familiar topsails, as she had sighted them so often before, standing clear against the lowering nimbus of the northern horizon. It was only last year that the exigencies of the business were responsible for turning the until then swept and garnished schoolhouse into a copra shed. Two of O'Keefe's sons and the priest perished with him.

Under the skilful management of Madame Lottie, things went on with the business a good deal as before. When the Dutch Government discovered that Mapia fell within the boundaries of Insulinde, she was successful in having her concession confirmed in Batavia, and not long afterwards was able to induce the Royal Packet Company, by a thousand guilder guarantee for each call, to send its big steamers a hundred miles off their regular New Guinea run taking the risk of wreck on the treacherous Mapia reef, to handle her freight.

In 1907 the daughter, in Hong-Kong married a young coastal steamer engineer by the name of Brown. They remained in China until last year, when Lottie induced Brown to come to Mapia as her manager. The second daughter, as might have been expected from her bringing up made a sad mess of things by running away with a half-caste Dutch-Malayan tax-collector, who was fifty years of age, and already had a wife and grown up daughters in the Moluccas. She was pointed out to me quite recently in the streets of Ternate, strong-clad, sullen of face and bearing, and with little but the unusual whiteness of her skin to differentiate her from one of the natives.

The third daughter, who is still under twenty, was sent tardily to the Hong-Kong convent, and is now in school in England. The surviving son is in Yap.

I am sorry, indeed, that I have not the space for even a short description of Mapia as I found it on my visit. Madame Lottie was suffering from a headache, the result of being up all night with her correspondence, and I did not have the honour of meeting her. I spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Brown and Mr. Ellis, the latter a one-time mate of O'Keefe's, and now Brown's assistant manager. The top photograph shows the three of them. Mrs. Brown is sitting on the butt of a cocoa-nut tree which was killed twenty-five years ago by being shattered with a shot from the old ten-pounder of the ship in which her father first came to Mapia.

Owing to the fact that most of the living cocoa-nut trees on Mapia are self-sown, and that much of the island is primeval jungle, copra-making is still carried on after the old native methods. The clearing of the jungle, however, and the thinning or replanting of the trees, is going on rapidly under Brown's vigorous management. When the whole magnificent property is handled in an up-to-date manner, Lottie and the Browns will be able to make their contemplated round-the-world trip on a private yacht and pay expenses with ten per cent. of their income.

The old O'Keefe regime has been altered no whit. It is still eight hours' work for the natives, with double pay for extra time, provisions at cost, and free medicine. And it is these same natives that are the real feature of Mapia. Half of the total population of the island is made up of sons and daughters of O'Keefe's original importations, and his unique scheme of selection has resulted in what surely must be the highest average of physical perfection ever attained by a whole community of people. Not among the handsome, high-headed cannibals of the Marquesas, not among the statuesque siva-siva dancers of Samoa, have I recollection of a dozen men and women that would equal the Mapia standard. And the best of it is that they are healthy, happy, contented, and simply bubbling over with the vitality and "joie de vivre" that is their birthright.

As I write this I can still hear in fancy the rhythmic cadence of their ringing chants as they carry the copra out across the reef.

CHEAP ADVERTISING.

In the smaller communities in the West of America as well as in the East, one of the pests of the popular assembly, especially of the lecture course, is the doctor who has himself called out or so secretes himself in the audience that in case there is a call for him he will have to be publicly mentioned, together with the urgent need of his valuable services at some bedside.

Many public speakers wage a steady crusade against that sort of thing, and usually it is the doctor who undergoes the humiliation, as the audience is always in sympathy with a popular speaker and resentful of an interruption.

In an Iowa town, at a conference last summer, the chairman stopped a speaker who was just getting warmed up, to say:—

"Is Dr. Blank in the audience? He's wanted at the telephone."

The audience was displeased; the speaker was sore. Turning to the chairman, the speaker looked at him a moment, then said to the audience:—

"I have a doctor brother who used to employ that manner of advertising when he was just beginning."

The doctor, being an old practitioner, was followed with wild shouts of laughter as he blushingly beat a retreat from the room.

Another instance of the doctor call was handled by the same speaker in this fashion:—

"Is. Dr. Blank in the audience? He's wanted at the door." said the chairman.

"I wonder what's the matter with the door?" flashed the speaker.

And the shrieking audience thought it was the best part of the show.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

himself and felt in his waistcoat-pocket for his matches.

"I'm glad your lordship is awake," said a voice by his side.

Champernowne sprang to his feet and dropped the box of matches.

"Who is that?" he asked, sharply.

"Greenhead, my lord. Please don't shout. It wouldn't do for me to be found in 'ere just now."

"How dare you come here, you scoundrel?" said Champernowne, in a low voice.

"You wouldn't come to me, my lord so I'ad to do as best I could. Please do not strike a light. There are one or two folk in the garden as think you're in bed and asleep."

"You must be mad to have come here. They've seen you enter the house,"

"Oh, no, my lord. I knows this 'ouse very well, I do. Don't you strike a light, or it will hurt us both. They think as I've gone back to London, but I've been too sharp for 'em."

"What do you want?"

"I wants to 'elp you out of this mess, my lord. I can do so."

"How?

"If you'll give me money to get out of the country, my lord, I can fix things up for you."

"Money? Oh, yes, I supposed that you wanted that."

"One can't do nothin' without money, my lord."

"And how will you earn it, Greenhead?"

"I shall take everything upon myself my lord. I'll confess that I killed young Mr. Scott."

Lord Champernowne's nails cut deep into the palms of his hands.

"And I suppose that is the truth?" he said, quietly.

"The truth, my lord?" said Greenhead, and then he laughed. "I think your lordship knows the truth. I found you there in the room, and young Mr. Scott lying dead at your feet."

"I see," said Champernowne, coldly; "and I rang the bell so that you or some other servant should come and see what I had done. I don't think that even a jury of idiots would believe that."

"Mr. Evelyn rang the bell, sir—for help, and then you struck 'im."

Lord Champernowne bit his lip in silence. This man was a match for him—more than a match for him—in wit and cunning.

"But I'm not thinkin' of tellin' the truth, my lord. I want to help you, not to 'arm you. I'll take everythin' on myself, and run the chance of gettin' caught if you'll give me two thousand pounds."

"You must be mad!" exclaimed Champernowne. Then he stooped down and groped for the match-box on the floor.

"Think what it means to you, my lord," the man continued, "and to your dear mother. This thing'll lie heavy on you all your life, my lord, if I don't take it off your shoulders."

Lord Champernowne was silent. No one knew better than he did himself how heavy the burden was—how long it would weigh him down on the pathway of his career. But to get rid of this burden by placing it on the back of an innocent man—even with the approval of the man himself—such a thing was quite impossible.

"It's not as if it would 'urt me very much," Greenhead continued. "I ain't got nothin' much to look forward to. But it is different with your lordship. You'll make a great name for yourself one of these days, my lord, unless I'm very much mistaken."

"Such an arrangement is quite impossible," said Lord Champernowne, decisively. "And now you'd better clear out, Greenhead."

There was the faint sound of a footstep on the carpet, and Champernowne knew that the man had moved a little closer to him.

"You think as your conscience would trouble you, my lord," he said, in a whisper; but it mustn't do that. I owe you my life."

"Your life, Greenhead? No, I'm afraid we can hardly set that against the chance of your getting hanged."

A hand touched his arm, and gripped it.

"My lord," Greenhead whispered, "You won't be putting this on the shoulders of an innocent man."

"Merciful heavens!" exclaimed Champernowne shrinking from the man's touch. "Then you—"

"After you left, my lord, I 'ad a long account to settle with Mr. Evelyn. There was the young lady I was engaged to—a servant in the 'ouse."

Lord Champernowne stood motionless horror-stricken at the confession which had just been made to him. Then he moved forward, groping with outstretched hands.

"By heavens, you shall not escape!" he muttered. "I'll give you up to the police." Then he stumbled over a chair crashed to the ground, and rose with an oath on his lips.

"Don't be foolish, my lord," said Greenhead. "I've made this confession to you so as you can let me take the blame on my shoulders without feeling mean about it. But I'm unlikely to make it to anyone else. And there is no proof, my lord, no proof at all. You were just as likely to 'ave killed young Mr. Evelyn as I was. Don't be foolish, my lord, I beg of you."

Lord Champernowne ceased trying to make the man his prisoner, and he hesitated to give the alarm by striking a light or crying out for assistance. There was much truth in what the man had said. The confession was not likely to be repeated till Greenhead was safely out of England. If Greenhead were arrested he would deny that it had ever been made.

"Two thousand pounds, my lord," said the ex-footman, "and a chance to start a new life—that's all I ask. You'd 'ave done the same as I did if you'd 'ad the same done to you. 'E deserved to die, and you'd 'ave bin the first to strike that blow if shed'd been the girl as you loved."

Lord Champernowne's mind was wavering; if Greenhead were speaking the truth he was a man to be pitied rather than condemned. Even the law would take his wrongs into consideration. Then he remembered the stolen promissory notes.

"Who opened the safe?" he asked.

"Young Mr. Evelyn, I expect, my lord. It were open when I went back to the room after you'd gone."

"And who took the promissory notes?"

"I did, my lord. I took the first thing I could lay my 'ands on. I wanted them to think as there were a thief."

"What did you do with them?"

"Burnt 'em, my lord—Without lookin' at 'em."

Lord Champernowne had intended to ask who had signed the bills and test the truth of Greenhead's narrative, but this move on the man's part rendered any such questions quite useless. Lord Champernown was uncomfortably aware that he had to deal with a master mind—a mind so thoroughly prepared for every contingency that the owner of it was quite wasted as gentleman's servant.

"I must think this over," he said, after a pause. "There is a great deal to be considered before I can come to a decision. You must go now—if you can go without being caught,"

"Oh, I can do that, my lord," said Greenhead, and then he laughed.

"You must give me an address that will find you."

"If you write to Mr. Mildmay, my lord, 117, Lower Green Road, Stepney, the letters will reach me. But I must ask your lordship to be very secret."

"How long will you give me to decide?"

"A week, my lord—till noon to-day week."

"Very well; and if I wish to see you before then, before I finally decide——"

"Drop me a line and I'll fix up a meeting. But, for Heaven's sake, be secret, my lord."

"Very well Now will you please go?"

"Yes my lord, when you've gone up to bed. I shall 've to wait my time."

Lord Champernowne groped his way out of the room in the darkness and made his way upstairs to his bedroom. Even there he dared not strike a light, lest he should attract the attention of the watcher in the garden.

He undressed in the dark, and went to bed, but he slept no more that night. There were many things to be weighed against each other, many things to be thought out in every minute detail, many consequences direct and indirect to be considered.

He had been offered a chance of freedom, but he could only take it with unclean hands.

CHAPTER VIII.

"Well Diana, and how do you like your work?" queried Mrs. Kenyon taking in every detail of the comfortably furnished little office with her small, sharp eyes.

"Not at all, mother."

"I did not suppose that you would," Mrs. Kenyon said, nodding wisely. "You have not sufficient patience, nor, as your dear father says, sufficient application,' for work nor, I fear sufficient humility. The best thing you can do is to return home at once."

Diana Kenyon shook her head and smiled wearily.

"What brings you up to town mother?" she asked,

"A new servant. Diana. I wanted to see her before I engaged her, and as she would not come unless I paid her fare I thought I'd rather spend the money on myself. I wish to do some shopping and see the world. One gets rusty at Churtington, and I think the wife of a clergymen ought not to get rusty."

Another servant?" laughed Diana. "My dear mother that is the third in six weeks."

"Well, and whose fault is that, pray?" snapped Mrs. Kenyon. "If you knew your duty, you'd stay at home. For years we've pinched and scraped to keep you, and now, just when you can be useful you take it into your head to go in for all this nonsense."

"I do not care for a servant's work, mother," the girl answered, quietly.

"Yo do not care for any work at all," Mrs. Kenyon said, sharply. "You are content to be ornamental. It is very hard on me, who have worked hard all my life, and now, when I'm getting old and ill——"

She paused, and her flabby, white face quivered. A tear rolled down her cheek, and she brushed it away with the back of her hand.

The girl was unmoved by these signs of distress.

"The servant can do the work better than I can," she said quietly, "and I hope to be able to earn plenty of money in these days. Then I'll try to make things more comfortable for you."

"Earn money?" whimpered Mrs. Kenyon. "One would think that you were the daughter of a labourer, or—or one of those dreadful suffragettes."

"I am a suffragette," said Diana, with a laugh. "Didn't I tell you in my last letter?"

Mrs. Kenyon held up her hands in horror. If her daughter had admitted to being a thief she could hardly have appeared more shocked and distressed. "My daughter!" she gasped, when she found herself able to speak. "My daughter a suffragette—a brawling woman—a disgrace to her sex—the associate of jail-birds? Oh, it is horrible! I never thought this would happen. I only hope I can keep it from your dear father. Only the other day, in the pulpit, he spoke so feelingly of woman's proper place in the world—as the helpmate of man, as the angel in the house. This will break his heart. But he shall never know—never."

A faint smile flickered across the girl's face, but she was not in the mood to champion her cause with argument.

"Oh, I'm not such a dreadful person, mother," she said, pleasantly. "One of these days you shall come to one of our meetings."

"Heaven forbid!" interrupted Mrs. Kenyon, in a loud voice. Then she rose to her feet. "I have no time to waste. I'd like you to come shopping with me, Diana. You can have lunch with me."

"I—I am very sorry, mother, but it is quite impossible for me to leave here. If you'd only let me know——"

"Oh, of course, it don't matter. I am of no importance compared to your work. I dare say if I were fainting, and you were engaged to brawl in a procession, you'd leave me."

I am very sorry, mother, dear, but if I were to leave the office I should be dismissed."

"Well, aren't you going in any case?"

"Yes, but I don't wish to go like that. I gave notice yesterday, but I shall do my duty till I leave in a month's time."

"Your duty to everyone but your mother. Oh, well, I'm used to that. The thermometer is eighty in the shade to-day, and I'm not fit to go about alone. I shall probably drop down dead."

"Mother, you must not talk like that. It is most unkind of you."

Mrs. Kenyon sunk back into a chair and fanned herself with her pocket handkerchief.

"I am leaving," said Diana, anxious to turn her mother's thoughts from the state of her health, "because I can't stand the life. The place is full of cliques, and if one tries to please one woman, one offends another. Besides, it is not the sort of work I intend to do; it is only a stop-gap. I intend to work among the poor—the women of the lower classes.——"

"And preach your suffragette business, I suppose?" sneered Mrs. Kenyon.

"In a way, yes. I want to teach the women that they are something better than beasts of burden, mother."

"The husbands will thank you," said Mrs. Kenyon, dryly. "Look here, Diana, the sooner you get these foolish ideas out of your head the better. Your duty is to return home at once, and marry Lord Champernowne."

The girl frowned. She had expected some reference to the man she loved, but she had not expected such a direct statement as this.

"He's willing enough to marry you," Mrs. Kenyon continued, "and if it hadn't been for that American woman he'd have proposed to you long ago. She's not likely to marry him now."

"Why not?" Diana asked, coldly.

(To be continued.)

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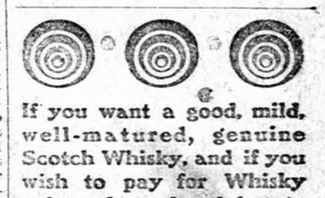

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THE LUCK OF THE "ROSECRANS."

BY A. W. QUINC AVEL, OF REDONDO BEACH, CALIFORNIA.

[Published by Special Arrangement.]

Sailors are firm believers in lucky and unlucky ships; and, if ever a ship was unlucky, the vessel that forms the subject of this story was. After an unsatisfactory career as a liner and a transport, she was converted into an oil-carrier, only to be thrice wrecked within a year and carry to a watery grave thirty men out of a crew of thirty-three. A curious sequel is attached to the narrative.

I spent the evening of August 25th, 1912, on board the steamship "Rosecrans," at Redondo Beach, California. I was there as the guest of Captain Lucien F. Johnson, the youngest master and one of the most genial and reliable seamen in the Associated Oil Company's service. Six feet tall and twenty-nine years of age, he was every inch a sailor.

As we sat in the comfortable saloon cabin I remarked: "This ship has the name of being unlucky, hasn't she, captain?"

Johnson laughed. "She *has* been a bit unfortunate," he replied; "but she's a good old ship, for all that. If you care to write a yarn about her, I'll tell you some of her history. Here"—and he handed me a photograph—"is a picture which shows us ashore at Gaviota, which happened only a few months ago. But I shall come to that later. The ship was built at Glasgow, in the year 1883, and was named the *Methven Castle*. She joined the Donald Currie fleet, running between Southampton and Cape Town. On one of her early voyages to the Cape, Carey, one of the Phœnix Park murderers, who turned informer and surrendered his confederates in the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Secretary Burke, was followed by one of the sworn avengers, who, disguised as a seaman, shipped on board the *Methven Castle*, and, on her arrival in Cape Town Bay, shot Carey dead, firing at him through the cabin skylight, whilst Carey sat at the dining-table."

Captain Johnson here showed me the chair in which Carey sat at the time of the shooting.

"After some years of unsatisfactory service in the Cape trade, the ship was sold to the American Government, named the *General Rosecrans*, and placed in the transport service. During the Spanish-American War, on a trip from San Francisco to the Philipines with troops and supplies, she nearly foundered in a gale, lost one man overboard, and finally limped into Honolulu, badly damaged. After the war, the Government, being dissatisfied with her, sold her to the Associated Oil Company, who converted her into an oil carrier for the Pacific Coast trade, altering her name to *Rosecrans*.

"On March 12th, 1912, we ran into a terrific gale off Gaviota, California, where we were to load oil. After fighting the storm throughout the night, during which the seas swept the decks of everything movable, carrying overboard to death our quartermaster and ship's carpenter, the vessel became unmanageable, and was tossed broadside on the rocks, with a hole twenty-five feet wide in her plates. Spiked firmly on the rocks, with huge seas breaking over us, we awaited the end.

"The life-crew ashore, after many vain attempts, finally succeeded in shooting a line aboard, which we made fast to the foremast, and hauled aboard the breeches-buoy, in which we were hoisted in pairs to the shore, at times nearly smothered in the seas as the line slackened, caused by the rolling of the ship. The following day the storm abated, and I determined to save the vessel. After considerable pleading, I got the company's consent to try. It proved a strenuous task, and more than once I almost gave up in despair. Making a last desperate effort, with the aid of the most powerful tugs on the coast, we succeeded in pulling her off the rocks. She was towed to San Francisco and repaired at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, under my supervision. And here we are, as good as new."

"She's a nice-looking ship, captain," I told him, "and I wish you every success with her. "Bon voyage"—and good night.

That was the last time I saw my friend, Captain Johnson.

Two days later the "Rosecrans" arrived at Gaviota, and, whilst discharging her cargo of oil, a sudden explosion took place on board, followed by a second, and, in a few minutes, the whole ship was a mass of flames. The crew saved their lives by jumping overboard and being picked up by boats from the shore—with the exception of one man, Oscar Busland, who was so badly burned that he died the following day.

A newspaper account of the disaster read as follows:—

"Santa Barbara, August 28th, 1912. —In tow of the tugs "Defiance," and "Navigator," the hull of the oil steamer "Rosecrans," gutted by fire near the Alcatraz pier yesterday, will be taken to San Francisco to-morrow night for repairs. A preliminary examination to-day showed that the fire had been confined to the boiler and engine rooms, all above the water line; estimated damage seventy thousand dollars. The explosion of accumulated gases is believed to have been the cause of the conflagration. The steamer was brought near the pier, and all day several streams of water played on the burning material; but the temperature had not been much reduced by nightfall. In fact, the heat was so great that seamen declare the temper of the metal sides has been drawn out, and they say it will be impossible ever to use the hulk for commercial purposes."

All the pets of the boat were saved, and late on Tuesday night, Captain Johnson rescued the parrot from the flames after it had been soaked with oil. Before morning seamen boarded the luckless craft, and rescued three helpless kittens. They had been fearfully singed, but were as spry and playful as ever. If the boat had not been cut from her moorings when she was, the fire undoubtedly would have spread to the pier, and then to the shore, where hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of buildings and tanks would have been destroyed.

The company was in favour of converting the hulk of the unlucky "Rosecrans" into a coal barge, but again my friend, the intrepid Captain Johnson, urged that the hull was still staunch and worth reconstruction. The company finally yielded to him, and again this fateful craft was rebuilt under his supervision, at a cost of a hundred thousand dollars, and—once more under his command—resumed service in November, 1912. And here follows the last chapter in the history of the "Hoodoo Ship," as she came to be called. I quote from a newspaper:—

"THIRTY GO DOWN TO DEATH WITH ILL-STARRED 'ROSECRANS.'"

"Astoria, Oregon, January 7th, 1913. —The oil tank steamer "Rosecrans," Captain L. F. Johnson, from Monterey, California, to Portland, Oregon, while crossing the bar to the Columbia River early this morning during a fifty-five-mile gale, ran aground on Peacock Spit, and was lost with more than thirty of the thirty-three on board.

"A man from the wrecked ship was reported this evening as having been washed ashore at Tioga, Washington, six miles from the scene of the wreck. The Point Adams life-saving crew, which, with the life-crew from Fort Canby, had been on the scene of the wreck since early morning, rescued two men this afternoon. They had taken refuge in the rigging of the foremast when the ship went down, and for many hours they clung there, the waves breaking over them. This afternoon the wind decreased, permitting the life-savers to reach the men.

"The wind at the mouth of the Columbia River was blowing fiercely from the south-east, when the ill-fated tanker essayed an entrance, and she was hurled upon the rocks at the same place where the steamer *General Washington* went aground a year ago.

"The raging tumult of water about the ill-fated crew defied the rescuers' utmost efforts. Meanwhile, huge seas battered at the castaway relentlessly; the gale, bitterly cold, stiffened their clinging fingers until they slipped moment by moment closer to the end in the turmoil of water beneath. Tugboats and a life-saving crew stood by, hoping against hope; but there was no chance to aid."

The "hoodoo" evidently perched on the bows of the "Rosecrans" when she was launched as the "Methven Castle" at Glasgow, and never left her. My gallant friend, Captain Johnson went down with his ship, after three wrecks within a year for none of which was he responsible.

By a curious coincidence, the same mail by which we received the above story also brought us, from another Californian contributor, the following narrative, which forms a sequel to the history of the ship, being an account of the miraculous escape of one of the three men who survived the final tragedy of the "Rosecrans" ill-starred career.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S STORY.

BY EUGENE B. BLOCK,

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

With death literally reaching out for him, an American seaman fought a remarkable battle for his life and won—through that mysterious luck of the seas for which seafaring men pray in time of disaster.

The sailor referred to is one off the only three survivors left to tell of the wreck of the big oil steamer "Rosecrans," which sank off the coast of Oregon, on the morning of January 7th last, taking with her thirty unfortunate souls.

The shipwreck occurred off the mouth of the Columbia River, in as terrible a tempest as ever lashed the North Pacific. Many a good ship has met its doom in this region, whose treacherous waters have claimed the lives of scores of hardy seamen.

Though two other members of the ill-fated "Rosecrans'" crew escaped the tragic fate of their comrades by clinging to the rigging until the life-savers were able to reach them, their experience, horrible as it was, lacks the extraordinary details of the third survivor's ordeal.

Swept off the deck of the sinking vessel by a gigantic comber, Fred Peters, the quartermaster, was hurled into the seething surf to face what was apparently almost certain death. An instant later a plank was also washed overboard by the angry seas, and, by a sheer fluke, carried directly beneath his body.

On that plank, so providentially brought within his reach, Peters rode the breakers for six hours until he was finally cast ashore on the rock-bound coast eight miles from where his ship had foundered.

The poor fellow was nearly unconscious when picked up, and it was some time before he was able to narrate his extraordinary experience. His story, recited as he lay on a cot in the hospital at Astoria, Oregon, was as follows:—

We were bound for Portland, Oregon from Gaviota, California, with a cargo of oil, and anticipated a storm as we proceeded north. During the winter the North Pacific Ocean is always treacherous, and the mariner, who navigates there, is very glad when spring comes.

During the night preceding the wreck the expected gale duly came along. This did not alarm us, but, as we approached the bar of the Columbia River, which is the dread of seamen, the storm grew steadily fiercer.

After midnight the tempest became still worse, and soon a sixty-miles-an-hour gale was blowing. The sea had been heavy enough before, but now the waves rolled higher and higher every moment. Within a short time the worst storm that any of us had ever seen was raging. The seas were literally as high as a house. One after another they towered over us, seemingly far above the steamer's masts; then they fell with terrific force upon the decks, washing away anything movable and burying the vessel in cataracts of foam.

Meanwhile, the rain and spray beat upon the windows as though striving to shatter the glass, and we had to hold on hard to prevent ourselves from being injured in the steamer's mad plunges. There were eight of us on duty, and twenty-eight were asleep in their bunks below. Even the wildest gale will not prevent an old shell-back from sleeping.

The night was pitch dark. We could see practically nothing, but we could hear and feel immense combers breaking completely over the steamer with an awful roar.

For three hours or more the "Rosecrans" pitched and rolled in the storm; then about 5-30 o'clock in the morning we suddenly felt a terrific jar. The ship shook from stem to stern, and there was a horrible grating sound. A moment later the vessel took a sudden list to port. We were aground!

It did not take long to realize what had happened. In the storm the helmsman had not seen the lightship that shows her beacon by the North Head. Soon after wards a light caught his eye through the darkness, and he mistook this for the light ship, where as it really came from a point on shore.

By this time the steamer was pounding fiercely on the jagged rocks, with mountainous seas breaking completely over her. Ten minutes or so later there was an awful cracking sound—the "Rosecrans" has started to break in two!

The whole of the crew were now up on deck, but we had little hope of rescue in that terrible storm. Our wireless man sent out an "S.O.S." call—the wireless distress signal—but before he could repeat it, a giant wave broke over the ship and put his apparatus out of commission.

Somebody tried to lower a boat, but it was smashed like an egg-shell, and other boats shared a like fate. We all put on life-preservers and decided to wait—the only thing we could do. Wider and wider became the break in the hull, and soon we could feel ourselves sinking.

I realized that death was a matter of only a very short time, and decided to try to make my way to a boat. Scarcely had I taken a step towards it, however, than an immense wave broke over the steamer. I was swept completely off my feet by the terrific rush of water, and a second later found myself struggling in the seething, roaring surf.

Then, by sheer luck—which we sailor folk always hope for in time of trouble—a plank was swept over the side of the ship, and carried right under me. It seemed to come up under my elbow as I was fighting for my life. I grasped it with all my might, lay flat down on it, and put my arms tight round one end. With my legs I tried to hold myself to the other end as best I could.

Then began a fearful ride through the breakers that I shall never forget.

Over the waves and under them I was swept on my plank. One moment I was tossed up skywards, the next I came tumbling down in the spray. Now I was on the crest of an immense breaker as high as a house and now I came hurtling dizzily down between two great waves. The same experience was repeated over and over again, until I lost all count of time, though I know it endured for hours that seemed eternities. Sometimes I was driven deep under the icy water, and came to the surface again gasping for breath and well-nigh beaten from my hold on the plank.

All this time the bitter cold of the water and the shrieking gale was eating into my body, until my arms seemed frosen around the board and could not have let go had I wanted. I tried to move once or twice, but found that my body was numb. My only hope was that I should drift towards shore and be washed up on to the beach, for I knew that there was no chance of rescue in this awful hurricane.

Gradually dawn began to break. I had been tossed about for ages, it seemed, when at last it began to get light. I looked about me each time I rose on the crest of a wave, but there was not a sign of the ship, and I realized that she must have gone down, taking with her all the poor souls aboard. A sudden horror came over me, and I felt like giving up. but just then I saw a speck ahead. It seemed like a light somewhere on shore.

"I'll stick it out," thought I, and I did. Slowly the time crept by, but the sea did not moderate—the waves were running as high as ever, tossing me high in the air, burying me in the depths, as regularly as clockwork.

How long I endured this I do now know. They tell me that it was about noon when they picked me up, so I must have ridden those breakers on my plank for six hours. It seemed like six years or longer to me.

All of a sudden, as I was thrown up high on a great wave, I saw a beach ahead, apparently about a hundred yards away. Nearer and nearer I drifted, until at last one great, roaring breaker flung me on to the sand and rushed me up the beach. I remember seeing men dash up to me, and I dimly recall watching them pull my arms from around the plank. Then came a blank.

The next thing I knew was when I looked around and found myself in the hospital, and learnt that two other men—rescued from the rigging—and myself were the sole survivors of the "Rosecrans." My life had been saved by that lucky plank, on which I had ridden the breakers for eight miles.

PERFECT TEETH.

It was an evening concert. The impressionable young man sat next to a stolid individual who listened politely to all the youth said.

"Look!" cried the young man clutching at his companion's arm. "Look at the lady who is singing now! Isn't she lovely?"

"Very nice," agreed the stolid man.

"Her teeth, now, aren't they perfect?"

"They are, indeed."

"Yes Perhaps you are the father of the lady?"

"No," replied the stolid man.

"Her brother, then?"

"No," I'm no relation; but I'm glad you like the teeth."

"Who are you then?

"I'm the dentist who fitted the teeth in. Five guineas the set. Could I supply you with any?"

NOT TO BE HIDDEN.

Husband—"You can't expect me to pay £20 for a diamond ring for you—it's base extravagance."

Wife—"Oh, darling, just think what it will save me in gloves!"

NOTHING.

Morris—"What do you say to your wife when you come home late?"

Later—"Whatever gave you the impression that I ever got a chance to talk?"

NO FEET.

"How many feet long was the snake?" asked a person of a traveller who had just related a story of his encounter with a boa, killed by him.

"One hundred and ninety-two inches," was the reply. "Snakes have no feet."

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NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

LIFE OF OCTAVIA HILL AS TOLD IN HER LETTERS. Edited by C. Edmund Maurice (Macmillan).—The writer was one day sitting in a church just off the Edgeware Road when a nudge and a whisper drew his attention to another worshipper:—"Look, that Roman matron and monthly nurse. That's Octavia Hill." The description made it easy to pick out the distinguished massive head and undistinguished homely garments of the famous sister of the poor. The description did more than identify Miss Hill. It summarised her. It picked out the two prominent facts about her,—her commanding statesmanlike qualities, as of one inevitably set in authority over others, and her motherliness, which made her very patient of the failings of all weaklings. In her were wonderfully balanced qualities which are supposed to be distinctively masculine, as well as those which are supposed to be distinctively feminine. She had breadth of view as well as a capacity for detail, an instinct for cupboards and drains as well as a capacity for seeing visions. A story is told of how she once drew herself up short in an impassioned claim for better conditions for the poor. Torenind her interlocutor that he owed a certain fund two pence, and of how, having neatly entered the sum in the right book, she returned to her original theme.

"Therefore to her it was given many to save with herself."

Her great work was rent-collecting and house management among the very poor by persons trained to give them a helping hand and a steady pull towards more cleanly ordered decent living.

No property was so bad, no tenants so degraded that she could not make something of both. She even preferred work in the worst kind of slum-land, for there she could, by promise of some much needed repairs, bribe the tenants to take more pride in their surroundings, and there she could touch a class beyond the reach of most forms of appeal. Of one such property, which had been handed over to her with disgraceful arrears of rent, she proudly said that she had never allowed a tenant to owe two week's rent, and had consequently been able to have money in hand for pressing repairs. This seemingly harsh rule of prompt payment of rent, irrespective of the circumstances of the tenants, was the key to her success. It even appealed to its victims, who saw that otherwise the good tenant suffers for the bad, and the property goes gradually to ruin for want of repairs. So successful was Miss Hill's plan that more and more responsibility and work was always being thrust upon her, not only by philanthropic persons who wished well to their tenants, but also for the purely business reason that property so managed paid better. Thousands of acres all over London were thrust upon her, and only the impossibility of finding an adequate supply of trained workers kept back even greater extensions of her scheme. Her workers who were paid by commission on the rents (except when they chose to give their services for nothing) sometimes complained that she was a severe taskmaster, and expected each one to do the work often, but all caught her spirit of enthusiasm and rejoiced to be allied with her. Pupils came for training from the continent as well as from all parts of England and carried her ideas back for the benefit of their own cities, especially to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Amsterdam.

The *Letters* tell of Octavia Hill's great debt to Ruskin, who first turned her thoughts from painting, where success could never have been hers, to slumming which showed her to be one of the most remarkable women of a century full of remarkable women. It was Ruskin who told her that in spite of her keen sense of the beautiful her own work was merely pretty; and it was Ruskin who, burdened by his own unearned wealth, handed over land and money for her to manage for the benefit of the poor. There is reference in the Letters to her other works; to her warfare for the securing of open spaces, to her work as one of the founders of the Charity Organisation Society and her long labours on the Poor Law Commission unwillingly undertaken and nobly performed. It would be a difficult task anywhere in the annals of the protectors of the poor to find the story of a life more brilliant, more devoted, less marred by errors of judgment or the failure of mercy to temper justice.

ID VENTURE ALL FOR THEE.—(Eveleigh Nash) Mr. J. S. Fletcher gives another capital story of the Yorkshire coast, in the days after the forty-five, when the northern counties were full of fugitives and proscribed Jacobites. The Earl of Stirthes, inheritor of an empty title and confiscated lands, since Culloden had claimed his brother, has himself a price upon his head. To sail for the Continent from the Yorkshire Coast seems all that is left to him. But chance throws him into the way of a parson and his sons, in whom, after centuries of settlement in England, the Scandinavian blood and ideals are still predominant, and with them he finds refuge from spies and informers until his kinsmen, who have espoused the Hanoverian cause, are able to procure his pardon. There is plenty of adventure and generous romance; and in the story of Lord Stirthes' sojourning with the Throxenbys, Swend and Olaf, Thorkhill and Freda, Mr. Fletcher's readers will be vastly content.

CONSIDER THIS MAN.—Chapman and Hall by Vincent Brown shows here the life of a dissenting community in a provincial town, where the minister is a simple, guileless man, at the mercy of his deacons since he is "unordained," and therefore not recognized by any connexion. Suspicion falls on him through the woman who is really his wife, but who has chosen to go her own way, which is far from being a way of pleasantness. A few of the community are faithful to the minister, believing in the real sincerity and devotion of the man, though they cannot explain circumstances which seem suspicious; others are bitterly hostile. At last he falls into a trap, and is committed to prison. A new minister of a blatant sort succeeds him, the chapel booms along, becomes a live business proposition. Amos Dalyn comes out of prison, to be sheltered by one or two who really know him. It is a clever study, relentless in its picture of narrow uncharitableness masquerading under the cloak of piety.

UNCLE'S ADVICE.—By William Hewleth (Martin Secker) Is an extremely lively and entertaining affair, the story of a youngster's experience in town after he came of age and into the possession of his fortune, a snug income of some eight hundred a year—which represented about one-third of Mr. Archie Merrillees' expenditure during the eventful eighteen months or so which he occupied in the diversion popularly known as "sowing wild oats"—told allusively by a series of letters from various persons and an equally significant series of tradesmens' accounts. All the letters are so characteristic that we soon learn to know the persons who are supposed to have indited them, and to like several of them immensely, especially "Uncle Arthur," wisest and kindest of mentors. A most diverting volume, full of wit, wisdom, and humour.

THE AMBASSADRESS—by William Wriothsley. (Heinemann.) "William Wriothsley" is a new name among the novelists. It it pleasantly suggestive of Shakespeare and the Sonnets, and obviously an ingenious pseudonym, for no man wrote this piece of delicate feminine psychology. "The Ambassadress" is safe to be talked about. It sparkles with brilliant suggestiveness, at times it is daringly improper, without offence; it presents new situations against a background of high diplomatic society in Berlin and London. The Ambassadress, who solves the problem of Platonic love, as nearly as may be, though at considerable cost, divides our affection with our step-daughter Alexa, who comes perilously near being the real heroine of the book. Alexa is thirty-two but looks very much younger. She is, at the outset, heart-whole, a thinker on the question of women's destiny, and made for motherhood. This wholly adorable girl deserves the best that Fate could give her, but her passions are awakened by an atrocious lady-killer, Prince Lichtenfeld, who jilts her when he finds she has no money. We resent this complacent bounder, who fancies himself the lover also of the Ambassadress, but, after all, such things are the way of the world. The Ambassadress's Platonic lover is an estimable American diplomatist for whom Alexa seems made, but that match is rendered impossible by her step-mother's affair. Therein lies a pretty hint of Nemesis in a tale where the morality is certainly not that of the bourgeoisie. A more violent Nemesis is the cruel maiming of the Ambassadress's little son Paul—one of the most quaintly charming figures in the book—but out of that sorrow springs Alexa's life-work. We are left saddened, but not hopeless. Marriage, Alexa believes, is not a metier. Not all the persuasive wit, humour, and satire of this book will convince us that she was right. But the question is cleverly posed, amid much entertainment of an unusual kind. We hope to see many more of Mr. William Wriothsley's experiments in very modern fiction.

THE HIPPODROME—by Rachel Hayward (Heinemann). Is a remarkably clever and original novel concsived and written in a style that challenges comparison with the best examples of modern French fiction, wherein, though the elements of sensationalism are not lacking, the main interest is analytical and psychological. It is emphatically a cosmopolitan romance, for the scene is Barcelona, and the chief characters are a small group of anarchists of different nationalities, the heroine being the one woman admitted to the circle, a girl of mixed Irish and Jewish parentage, a complex spiritualle, tragic young creature, who drifted to Barcelona as an underpaid "star" performer at the Hippodrome, and there worked out her piteous destiny.

Wayside Lamps. (Longmans, 2s. 6d.) These stories of men and women, told by an officer's wife who tended and befriended them in varying circumstances, are wonderful vignettes, placed beyond criticism by their intimate revelation of character, and the fidelity of the record. No one can read them without gainnig a greater knowledge of the power of sympathy, and of the channels through which it may become operative.

Mrs. George de Horne Vaizey has written several charming novels, but none more so than her latest, "An Unknown Lover," a love story on original lines, told in the pleasantest vein, and full of nice and natural people. A curious coincidence in connection with the most dramatic episode in the story is noted by the author in a brief prefatory note—one which recalls the appalling "Titanic" catastrophe. She writes: 'On the 14th of April (last year) I was engaged in writing the description of the collision at sea in which the heroine of the present book plays a part; and after some deliberation as to the most forceful word to employ, wrote the sentence which originally ran as follows: 'Mercifully it is not one person in many thousands who is called upon to endure so titanic an experience.' A few hours later my husband returned home and told me of the news which had that day thrilled the world—the foundering of the steamship 'Titanic' on her maiden voyage." (Mills and Boon.)

SUNIA: AND OTHER STORIES. By Maud Diver. (Blackwood.) Mrs. Diver is one of those rare persons who can write good short stories as well as novels. Of those collected and republished under this title, those dealing with the Anglo-Indian scarcely rise above the level of the commonplace. The fault is not Mrs. Diver's. India is essentially a man's country. The men are there to work, and work is the saving of them. The women, cut off from the duties and interests which might have occupied them at home, have no aim except to amuse themselves; they degenerate mentally and morally; and the men who frequent their society are, in the majority of cases, the drones. Stories about them inevitably reflect this defect. The native and the half-caste furnish better material; here the author is at her best. "Sunia," A Brahman's Honour," and "At the Well's Mouth" are as good as anything of this kind that has been done since Mr. Kipling wrote "In Black and White."

BECAUSE OF JANE. By J. E. Buckrose. (Mills and Boon.) Jane is a nice, naughty, spirited little maid who pulls the strings and makes the larger marionettes dance and ogle and repent all through the play. She secures two lovers for her aunt, though the deaf one is soon ruled out—by a motor-car. The other, unfortunately, has a wife already, but she, all because of Jane, confesses that she is not his wife, and so all goes connubially and blessedly, thanks to the universal provider. Jane's mother is a fine, feline study. A more complacent, odious, self-worshipping dullard has never yet been found, even in a desirable residence. She imposes upon her uxorious and doting spouse, but Jane, of course, unmasks her. It is the glory of the modern child to expose the horridness of its begetters, and Jane does the whole of this her duty and delight with precision. Sometimes the reader will look back wistfully to the days of his own well-slapped childhood and wonder if—but no! Jane is too ethereal for such advancements. The very thought is profane. Ask her aunt.

POINTS OF VIEW.

HOW LARGE THY TASK.

"How large thy task, oh teacher of the young:
To take the ravelled threads by parent flung
With careless hands—and through consummate care
To weave a fabric, fine and firm and fair;
God's uncompleted work is thine to do—
Be brave and true."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.
in the *Teacher's World*.

"GATHER ROSES WHILE YE MAY"

"Pessimism and the prophets have been giving out that we need not expect much in the way of sunshine this year, so we may be excused," says the *Daily News*, "for being taken somewhat unawares by the ferocity with which July weather has interpolated bad itself into May.

"It is at such a moment that the too fortunate husbandman really has the best of it. Of course, he grumbles. The townsman does not grumble, and his faculty of adjustment is much more elastic. But he is suspicious of its permanency. He wonders what the holiday months will have in store for him. He had better give up wondering. 'Gather ye roses while ye may'."

MR. ARNOLD BENNETT'S OUTFIT.

"Twenty-four years ago I came up to London with an outfit which consisted almost solely of 120 words a minute—more or less—rather less than more, as usual," wrote Mr. Arnold Bennett in a letter read at the London celebrations of the Sir Isaac Pitman Centenary. "My outlines were bad, but Pitman's system defied all my efforts to spoil it."

THE CHARM OF MR. A. C. BENSON.

Reviewing a little volume of Essays by Mr. A. C. Benson, the *Westminster Gazette* pays the author the following striking tribute:—"Mr. Benson talks about art and poetry and thought and life in the same maner; he is full of quotations and illustrations and pretty little pictures of the country in spring-time; and it is all so affable and intimate that we are insensibly flattered by being taken into his confidence. These essays belong to the literature of edification, and they do for literature and culture exactly what a good clergyman does for religion and theology.

"No one has ever to the same extent combined academic culture with popular thinking. Sitting in his room at Magdalene College, Cambridge, he is able to divine, with an almost unerring instinct, what ordinary people would like to think about themselves and the world and poetry and the universe, if they only know how. Mr. Benson teaches them how; and at his touch each subject in turn becomes suffused with a warm glow of literary piety which we may seek in vain elsewhere."

A TIRESOME LADY'S RIVAL.

"The tide of mysticism, or of that which, for lack of a more precise term, we have got into the habit of loosely calling mysticism, now flowing over Europe and America is, as might have been expected, giving plentiful evidence of itself in fiction," says the *New Statesman*.

"It seems not altogether improbable that, before long, the dreamer of dreams, the seer of visions, the inspired idiot, the illiterate person with a Divine message to deliver, The Healer, and the Apostle of the Higher Thought, will eject from her pride of place, as the chief character of the common novel, the lady, whose only claim upon our attention is that she is unhappily mated. For my own part, I shall welcome that substitution, for I am more than a little tired of that lady. I am weary of disapproving of her and of sympathising with her husband or husbands."

WEST AFRICAN PHILOSOPHY.

"Mr. R. E. Dennett, author of 'At the Back of the Black Man's Mind' and 'Nigerian Studies,' gives a very interesting account of the religious philosophy of the West African native in the *Journal of the African Society*. Mary Kingsley, he says, once told him that, during her first adventurous trip to the West Coast of Africa, she went with a native carpenter to see his wife, who was unwell, and on the way to the village he talked to her in a manner which she described as 'pure Schopenhauer.' This he mentions as a proof that he is not the only one who has discovered that the native of West Africa is a natural philosopher. "He does not wish to idealise the native, but Mr. Dennett," says the *Inquirer*, "deprecates the way in which all the disagreeable things common in reality to all man kind are credited to the black man, while the good in him is overlooked or regarded as imported."

A MIRACLE IN THE EAST.

"If anything could be more startling," says Mr. H. N. Brailsford in the *Contemporary Review*, "than the rapidity with which the Balkan League destroyed the Turkish Empire in Europe, it would be the ease with which the Western peoples have adjusted themselves to the miracle. There has been no larger territorial change, no bigger historical event in Europe since the resurrection of Italy, and even that change was in some respects less momentous.

"But the really significant transformation is that the whole population of this broad region has acquired between last autumn and this spring *a new mind and a new morality. For the first time in six centuries the forbidden chimes will ring in the belfries of the church.* For the first time since the Ottoman conquest, a man will reckon quite certainly on reaping what he sows. The wayfaring peasant will question no longer weather the man who approaches down the highway carries a revolver and a knife. Christian women will walk unescorted in the border towns, and peasants dare to build their cottages on the hillside and out on the plain, far beyond the crowded safety of the huddled village."

ONE DAY IN SEVEN.

"A striking revelation of the seriousness with which the workers of the country regard the weekly rest-day was provided at the annual meeting of the Imperial Sunday Alliance," says the *Christian World*. "The speeches of the representatives of the workers were intensely interesting. An electrical worker said he had worked seven days a week for sixteen years. A sewage worker had had twelve Sundays off in twelve years. 'We don't want to become machines,' he said, pathetically. 'Some of us are only young men.' A Jewish tailor supported the Alliance in what he said was really a fight for the Jewish Sabbath as well as for the Christian Sunday.

"But perhaps the meeting was most touched by Mr. Charles Coborn, the famous old music-hall singer, who finished a breezy little speech by saying, 'Because we sing frivolous things you must not think we don't think seriously. We would not like to lose our Sunday, a day to rest and to thank God for the bread and butter we have had during the week.'"

WHY NOT CEASE TO BE SILLY?

"Why must we be for ever taking 'bus, and tube and train?" asks Mr. Titterton in the *New Witness*. "Why must the widening gap between our home and our place of business swallow so large a part of our waking hours? In a small town a man may work eight hours a day and yet be home to breakfast, home to dinner, home to tea and supper, he may really be married, may really share life with his wife, and the walk from his workshop to his house will be through his own streets. He will not be broken up, as Londoners are, between Sutton and Queen Victoria Street. he will live an integral life, such as Londoners cannot live, since it is manifestly impossible to live in two places at once. For what are we surrendering this satisfactory mode of life? For the privilege of rushing madly every day from a dismembered household to a centre stifled to death with its own traffic! Why not cease to be so silly?"

LIFE ON 4s. A WEEK.

In the course of an inquest on the widow of an engineer, Jane Higgins, who lived in Old Kent Road, and who died in Camberwell Infirmary, her daughter said they are lived on her wages—8s. a week—and had had to pay 1s. 6d. a week rent. Dr. Keats, Medical Superintendent of the Infirmary, said when the woman was admitted she was in a state of terrible neglect, and had not been washed for many weeks.

The Deputy Coroner (Mr. Clitherow Smith): With proper attention she would have lived?—Yes for some years. ..Mr. Smith: Soap and proper food for two persons are impossible on 8s. a week.

"A PECULIARLY NASTY TONIC"

"There is no enterprise of social improvement more promising inits ideal than the multiplication of Coffee-Palaces, whether as rivals or as supplements to the Public-house," says Mr. G. W. E. Russell, in the *Manchester Guardian*. "In its ideal, I say; for the reality is not seldom a grievous disillusionment. Only too often the Coffee supplied by a Coffee-Palace resembles a peculiarly nasty tonic."

SCOTTISH LOVE OF HISTORY.

"Probably the increasing desire of the Scot to study the history of his own country, even in its narrowest phase, apart from international relations, is due to the fact that it is at once the most aristocratic and the most democratic of all histories," says the *Glasgow Herald* apropos of the newly created Chair of Scottish History and Literature in Glasgow University. "Its most picturesque periods are studded with the names of illustrious Scottish families; and at the same time the most important religious and social movements of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries often originated in the farming and trading classes, and always obtained their driving power from democracy. The Homeric period of individual and heroic enterprise passes into a period when the descendants of national heroes become leaders in a social organism, in which these has been less estrangement between aristocracy and democrasy than in any other country. Accordingly the Scot is drawn to history almost as inevitably as to metaphysics."

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A MAN TALKS ON WOMEN SUBJECTS.

"LA VILLE LUMIERE."

It was Browning—was it not?—who sang "Oh to be in England now that April's here." I think the same might be said of Paris, substituting May for April, though probably the poet would hardly appreciate "la ville lumiere," were he to revisit this planet in the same way as an ordinary Clubman like myself. For be it known to the readers of these desultory notes week by week that the Clubman has suddenly flitted from his ordinary haunts in the regions of Pall Mall and Piccadilly to the boulevards of the gay city. Not, by the way, to my mind either a winter or a summer city: I have been here at most times of the year, but have usually found it too cold in the winter, scorchingly hot and glaring at midsummer. No: the time to see Paris at its best is undoubtedly when spring is just merging into summer and that is when I try, so far as circumstances will allow, to make an annual flitting across the Channel just for a week or ten days.

AN EASY TRANSITION.

Certainly the railway companies nowadays do all in their power to make the journey easy and comfortable for travellers between the English and French capitals. I, for instance, had a most comfortable luncheon in my own snug corner of the Club coffee-room not much earlier than my usual hour; caught a train at Charing Cross soon after two o'clock, and in the company of two other Clubmen, found myself safely landed at my hotel in Paris with a *petit souper* spread out before me not later than eleven p.m., having successfully surmounted all the difficulties of crossing the Channel, running the gauntlet of the officials, who eyed me with suspicion as one that might have surreptitiously concealed cigars or cigarettes; even passed through the perils of the Paris streets in a taxi driven from the Gare du Nord at a breakneck pace—a pace beside which our drivers' performances seems as nothing.

THE INFLUENCE OF ATMOSPHERE.

I am sure the atmosphere—literal as well as metaphorical—of this gay Paris has as much to do as anything with one's enjoyment of the place. The air is so light and bright, so clear and clean—so very different in these respects, I must allow, to the sooty "upper air" of London. Everything about one keeps so extraordinarily clean, and it is not necessary to be always washing one's hands from the time of getting up to the time of going to bed. A French friend gave me a practical illustration of this. She inhabits her "apartment" twice in the year at a six months' interval, shutting it up in the meanwhile and giving the key to the concierge. On going into residence the other day for one of her periodical sojourns hardly any dust was to be found—just a thin layer on the actual furniture, but in the closed cabinets and presses none at all. And this after all the long months of winter. Could we say the same of our flats in London if we shut them up untended for six months at a time? Certainly this cleanness of atmosphere has much to say to the feeling of lightness and brightness induced by a stay in Paris, even if only a short one, and I wish somehow or other London would aspire to it.

THE SALON AND THE "ALTOGETHER."

Of course, one of my earliest visits was to the Salon, which I found in the morning almost deserted by Parisians, just a few English people and a larger sprinkling of Americians filling the rooms somewhat sparsely. The picture show is in every way most interesting: there are some really fine portraits which fairly give most of ours "the knock," and certainly the French artists seem to understand colour a great deal better than we do. Now for a "crab," having said so much in favour of Gallican *versus* Anglican art. Why should there be every year such a marked increase of pictures from "the altogether"? Not a room of the very many one goes through is without two or three specimens of the nude in art, and not even pretty ones most of them, at that. They are, as a rule, so senseless too: for can one conceive a lady in her right senses sitting contemplating a new gown, or allowing her maid to dress her hair, without a single garment on of any sort? Even in sunnier Paris she would certainly catch pneumonia and die. It is difficult to see what fascination all this undraped art can have for French lovers of modern painting; on the other hand, the statuary is perfectly splendid, and I never saw anything more noble than the great space on the ground floor of the Salon buildings filled with the most impressive conceptions, carried out in the most perfectly true way, and so beautifully arranged with backgrounds of box trees, and bay leaves, and every sort of green thing judiciously blended. It is altogether noble, and, even independently of the pictures, will repay a long visit.

FREAKS OF FASHION.

Of course, I have spent some fine afternoons strolling in the Bois de Boulogne, and intently observing the fair Parisiennes in motors and carriages. As in London, the former largely preponderate but what strikes one as curious is the number of Frenchmen who appear to have leisure to drive out in an afternoon with the ladies of their choice. In London a man never appears with his wife or daughters in the Park on an ordinary afternoon; it is only on Saturdays or Sundays that male owners of cars or carriages are ever able to enjoy them. Of course, my wanderings ended with tea at the Pre Catalan, a restaurant charmingly situated in the very heart of the Bois. Here, and at the more central tea-rooms of Colombia in the Rue Cambon, "tout Paris" is to be seen enjoying the "five o'clock," and certainly just now the costumes one sees in these resorts of fashion give one furiously to think. Such tightness of sheath skirt—such display of limb from the aforesaid skirt being slit up at one side—such display of neck from the low cut of "penumonia" blouses! Footwear, too, of the most wonderful description, with light tops to boots, and immensely high heels; little caps made of tulle or net, such as might be worn in the house, but cover the head out of doors, and are mostly decorated with bunches of cherries, which, by the way, seem all the rage this summer. In short even to the most unsophisticated of mere men, the present French fashions appear extraordinarily interesting and effective.

One other comment I must make in these random notes on Paris. The most correct of British matrons need no longer fear to take the "jeune Mees" to Paris. There are any number of eminently suitable plays going on, to which not even the most particular could object.—Algernon *in the Gentlewoman.*

MME. MELBA AT HOME.

The other night Mme. Melba was no doubt one of the happiest and proudest women that ever stood on the stage at Covent Garden. On the day after her great ovation, sitting in her drawing-room amid the scores of baskets of flowers and bouquets which had surrounded her at Covent Garden, she was still full of pleasure at the memory. She said that from sheer excitement of it she had not closed an eye the whole night; but her appearance belied her. It was, she said, the most wonderful evening she had ever lived through in the course of her career, and the most emotional, and it had affected her so because it was so unexpected. It has been a rule at Covent Garden, for which she has been largely responsible, that no flowers shall be handed to artists on the stage, and "habitues" will remember the historic occasion when she appeared as Micaela in "Carmen," and two large baskets were given to her and she left them standing on the stage, until a bewigged footman appeared—goodness knows how—in the rocky gorge in Northern Spain, and removed them to the wings. This is by the way. It was only in the course of the evening that Mme. Melba knew that she was to receive flowers. Certainly most of those who sent them could not have known that they would form part of the ceremony. A great many of the flowers came anonymously, and one spray came from Australians in the gallery; but, of course, a great many were the tributes from her own personal friends. Mme Melba still talking of Thursday night, said that never in the course of her career had she felt so much in sympathy with her audience. Somehow she knew that the public wanted her to do well and hoped she would, and she felt that she could do her best.

It has often been said by those who know Mme. Melba well that a strange characteristic of hers is the way in which she speaks of her voice as if it were a thing by itself, an independent entity; and she spoke of it in this curiously abstract and aloof way the other day. This is more than a mere personal peculiarity; indeed, if one considers it closely, it has a good deal to do with her art and the great triumph she has achieved with her singing. It is just this power of considering the voice as apart from herself, and the gift of relentless self-criticism which results from it, which have enabled her to make it the most perfect instrument in the world. It also probably accounts for the fact that parts which demand entire self-abandonment and paroxysms of passion have never appealed to her. It is this quality which has enabled her to save her voice from undue strain and keep it young, for it is still one of the youngest sopranos on the stage. An operatic career which extends over twenty-five years is rare enough; but what is unique is that the twenty-fifth year of it should bring with it no sign of falling off in the essentials. People have sneered at Mme. Melba for not being "progressive"; but she sings Puccini, who was unknown when she was already one of the famous singers of the world, and he is surely modern enough. After all, too, Puccini's great vogue in London really dates from the day when Melba first sang the part of Mimi in "La Boheme."

It is superfluous at this time of day to speak of the earlier stages of Mme. Melba's career. It will be more interesting to know what she has been doing since she was last here. She has been playing opera in Australia and last year, when her absence from London caused such disappointment, she was resting in Australia, and hunting. It is to this rest that she ascribes the freshness of her voice just now—it was many years since she had had more than two months' holiday. Her first experience on her return to London was very striking. The scene at the Albert Hall a few Sundays ago, when she made her first appearance after her return, was a remarkable one, the hall was besieged, and nearly as many people were turned away as were able to find room in that vast space.

Coming to the future, Mme. Melba spoke of her visit to America next autumn. She will not leave Europe until September, and will appear in most of the principal cities of the United States, travelling as far west as San Francisco. Her principal occupation will be concert-giving, but she will appear in opera in New York, Boston, Chicago, and one or two other places, giving a few performances in each city. It is a curious thing that in the whole course of her travels, Mme. Melba should never have appeared in South America, although, naturally attempts to arrange for her visit have not been few. It is just possible she may be able to go there this time before she returns to Europe. Mme. Melba is looking forward to this American tour with special interest, as it is some time since she was last in the States.

One fact with regard to Thursday's performance which gratified her not a little was that two of the other principal parts were taken by native singers,—Mr. John McCormack and Miss Leonora Sparkee. She speaks with some feeling on this point, because in the begining of her career she herself suffered much from the prejudice there was against English singers, although she had already won laurels abroad before she came to London. It is, perhaps, well to remember that her attainment in the high rank she holds was a slow matter; hers was not an instantaneous success of a kind which sets everyone talking for a short while, it was only gradually that she obtained the recognition which was her due.

When she first appeared as Lucia in London, strangely enough, it was the acting which drew more praise from the Press than her singing. At the time of her London "debut" she had had very little stage experience, and, strangely enough, had never even seen the opera. So doubtful was her ultimate success that in the middle of the season she was anxious to be relieved of her engagement, but the late Sir Augustus (then Mr.) Harris had firm faith in her ultimate triumph and refused to listen to her, and said, "In a little time they will all be clamouring for Melba, and, by Jove! they will have to pay for her."

It is strange that it was only in London that Mme. Melba's gifts were so slowly recognised, because every where else she was immediately welcomed. Even in Germany her successes were great and immediate. She was ready to speak of more things—but others claimed her time.—"World."

THE WONDERFUL ISLAND.

BY LEWIS R. FREEMAN.

(Published by special arrangement.)

In the course of a cruise round New Guinea a year ago, under the farthest-flung corner of the Dutch flag in Insulinde, I chanced upon a little island kingdom that would have been hailed as the climax of discovery by Stevenson in his long search for the picturesque corners of Polynesia, and the record of a character whose exploits in some manner escaped the eye of that indefatigable narrator of South Sea romance, Louis Becke.

I had been picking up fragments of the story from this or that Dutch captain or resident for several weeks, and the gaps in it were supplied as I sat on the beach of Mapia with Ellis, Lottie Terry's assistant manager, and helped him check copra bags for the waiting steamer.

Perhaps the most forceful, and certainly the best known, character in South Sea history was that notorious "black-birder" and pirate. "Bully" Hayes, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and until I began hearing accounts of the doings of Captain Pat O'Keefe I had supposed Hayes to stand without a rival. Yet quite as remarkable in its way as the record of Hayes is that of this roystering Irish-American, one time of Savannah, Georgia, who founded Mapia and several other small island "kingdoms" in those almost uncharted latitudes to the north of New Guinea.

But O'Keefe, though a fighter from "truck to keelson," was nothing of the blackguard and outlaw, and his activities, unlike those of Hayes, were constructive rather than destructive. This little island of Mapia, as it exists to-day, is a finer monument to this stout-hearted trader and sailor than many a nation has erected in bronze or marble to its most idolized warrior or statesman.

O'Keefe, who sailed out of Savannah in the eighties, was the typical Irish-American skipper of the time, with an insatiable thirst, a hard fist, a shrewd head and a heart which, when it came to the matter of women, might be described as of the "omnibus" variety, in that it seemed always to have room for one more.

This was in the days before Spain sold the Carolines to Germany, and festooned along the Equator in the rarely-sailed triangle between the Dutch and Spanish possessions were a number of tiny coral islands, most of them only a square mile or two in extent. None of them was accurately located upon the chart, and not over even the largest of them was Dutch or Spanish sovereignty established.

On one of his voyages from Savannah to Hong-Kong O'Keefe, after several months of buffeting by the storms of the Horn and the Equatorial Pacific, found his ship off a little strip of coral, about forty miles north of the Line, and sent his boats ashore for the badly-needed water and fresh fruit or vegetables. As luck had it, they landed on the south-east corner of the islet, and the mate was kindly received by the natives, who filled the water-butts and told him to come ashore on the afternoon tide for bananas and cocoa-nuts.

The reef about the islet was "steep-to," and, as anchoring was out of the question, the ship stood "off-and-on," just as the steamers do to-day, in the interval of waiting. In the afternoon the position of the ship was such that it was most convenient for the boats to touch a mile or more to the northward of where the first landing was made, and no sooner had they grounded on the coral than they were fired on from the bush by concealed natives.

No one was hurt, but the mate thought best to put off to the ship and try in a new place. The clipper accordingly beat round the north end of the island, and the boats were sent ashore at a point where their landing could be covered by the little ten-pounder which pivoted upon her forward deck.

The men landed without opposition, but had hardly got out of sight of the ship when they walked into an ambush, and were met with a flight of spears and arrows at close range. Retreating in good order to the boats, they again put off to the ship, where a consultation was held to endeavour to unravel the mystery of friendly natives, gun-armed natives, and bow and spear-armed natives, all being found on a strip of coral three miles long and three hundred yards wide.

The problem proved too much for them; and the captain himself decided to go ashore and seek the solution. Leaving the ship in charge of the mate, he took all the men that could be spared armed them with Winchesters and revolvers and landed at the point where the first party had threaded the reef.

Prepared to let drive at the first lurking black head that was poked from behind the bole of a cocoa-nut he was treated to still another surprise when the whole population of the village came rollicking down *en masse* to bid him welcome. The captain spoke the Caroline lingo, and to him the natives were able to explain what they had not been able to make the mate understand in the morning—that the little island, which was a most desirable possession because of its countless thousands of cocoa-nut trees, was occupied by no fewer than three rajahs and their followers, among whom incessant war had been waged for five years.

The rajah who welcomed O'Keefe claimed to be the original and rightful owner of the island, and the cocoa-nuts, he said, had been planted by his ancestors. They had had no difficullty in holding their coveted little possession until within the last half-century. About fifty years back the Papuans, from the vicinity of Manokweri, had discovered the rich little island, and every year or two since then they had swarmed down upon it in their great war proas and endeavoured to make a lodgment. But new Guinea was a hundred miles away, and with no nearer base to operate from the Papuans had been at a great disadvantage, and their raids had never met with any success. The perennial fights had so reduced the rajah's warriors, however, that they had been unable to prevent the landing, first of an expedition of Malays from Halmaheira, and not long afterwards a war party from the Carolines. The first party, armed with ancient bird-guns, held the centre of the island, while the northern part was occupied by the fierce Carolines with their bows and spears, and it was principally due to the fact that the fight had been more or less of a "triangular" one that one or more of the factions had not been completely wiped out. Now, however, the rajah said, he had definite word that his enemies were about to form a coalition against him, awaiting the moment of the next Papuan raid for their combined attack.

O'Keefe's action was characteristic.

"It's meself that hates to spoil a good fight, me hearty," he is said to have told the friendly rajah, as he clapped him on the back. "But shure an, you're the only white mon on this pretty reef, and so, begorra, by to-night you're goin' to be the only rajah. Three kings might my agent all the circumstances. On no account was he to bring the gunboat up, I said, till after we got away, as the cannibals would be sure to carry out their threat.

After I had given the chief this note, the whole town had a look at it, but as no one was able to read they were not much the wiser. That evening passed similarly to the last, except that my meat was finished, and I had to put up with dried fish and plantains.

My tobacco also was finished, but the woman managed to get me a leaf, so I was all right for a day or two. They also gave me a pillow, one of my blankets, and my own mosquito-net in place of the ragged thing I had had the night before, so I was much more comfortable. My boys were also much better off; they were divided, placed in three different houses, and supplied with nets and food. They were not tied up, but a strong guard was placed over us all. I was allowed liberty to walk about outside, but was not to go near the river bank, being always followed by my two vigilant guards with their guns ready for instant action.

I went to bed early to get away from the mosquitoes, and in spite of the gloomy outlook managed to sleep soundly. In the morning the cannibals sent six of my boys away with my note, keeping four. My own personal steward was sent along with the note. The day passed very quietly, nothing happening except that the chief of the town came down and sat talking with me for an hour or two.

There were a good twenty-four days to run before the next full moon, and many things might happen before then, so the only thing that worried me was the chance of the agent sending the gunboat up. I knew that if the people saw her coming, it would be the signal for my death, but knowing the circumstances I did not think my agent would be so foolish.

Four days passed, things going on just as usual, but on the fifth the chief told me to write another letter, which he sent down with the remaining four boys. I suppose he wanted to get rid of these boys, as they were only a trouble to him, seeing that he had to keep a guard over them and find them in food. I asked for some clean clothes, but could not get them, so had to put up with my dirty pyjamas.

Time passed slowly on, and still there was no news. I began to take a great interest in the moon's age. On the night of the eighteenth day of my imprisonment twenty or thirty men left the town, fully armed, in three canoes, to make a raid on another town about ten miles further up the river. They returned in the early hours of the morning with five prisoners—three men and two women. On our side there were two men missing, shot or captured by the townspeople they went to raid.

When the raiders landed with their prisoners, there was high glee, and as the hapless five were being dragged up to the town, the women and children danced round them exultantly. In the middle of the town three stakes were put up, and the captives were tied to them, one to a single stake and the others in pairs, back to back, with the stake between them. They were bound very tightly, for I could see the cords cutting into their flesh. They were completely naked, with not a vestige of cloth round them, and were left the whole day in the blazing sun without food or drink, the children amusing themselves meanwhile by throwing things at them and beating them with sticks. I tried to interfere on their behalf, but was given plainly to understand that I was to mind my own business and keep to my own house. After this indiscretion on my part, in fact, my guards would not allow me to leave my hut.

During the afternoon, the woman who looked after my house, came down with a paddle, and left it in the hut—whether accidentally or on purpose I cannot say. After she had finished her work and gone, I hid it up under the roof of the hut, for it occurred to me that it might come in very useful. There were always plenty of small canoes on the beach, and if I got a chance I might be able to get away, now I had a paddle.

That evening, to judge by the commotion in the town, I felt sure the cannibals were going to kill and eat their victims. I felt quite sick at the thought of it.

As soon as it was dark the deathdance commenced round the five poor creatures, and everyone in the town seemed to go crazy. They danced, shouted, screamed, and made the most blood-curdling noises, impossible to describe and appalling to listen to. The dance, I knew, would be kept up till daylight, and if all the victims were not finished off would be carried on the next night. I knew only too well what would happen. The victims would be hacked to pieces one at a time and eaten. Sometimes they cut them up and boil them, and I supposed they would do this with some of the prisoners, but the first victim would be sure to be hacked to pieces and eaten raw, as the Fans seemed too frantic to wait for the longer process.

My two guards were very much excited, and were yelling and dancing in front of my hut, not taking much notice of me. Towards midnight they completely lost control of themselves, and rushed up and joined the others, who were now tearing their hapless victims to pieces.

Now was my chance. I got my paddle, and peeped cautiously out of the door of the hut. Everyone had gone quite mad and entirely forgotton me, so I slipped out and, keeping well in the shadows, reached the river bank and pushed a small canoe down into the water. I was now in the full moonlight, but the cannibals were too intent on their victims to notice me, and I got a good fifty yards away before I was missed. Then the fun commenced with a vengeance. Men rushed about looking for paddles and their guns, and there was a scene of the wildest confusion. Needless to say, I paddled for all I was worth, and I had over a hundred and fifty yards start before they got a canoe into the water. They fired several shots after me, but could not reach me with their old flint-lock guns, and I don't suppose in their excitement they thought of using my gun. They manned one or two canoes and came after me, but I had a good start and a light canoe, and found to my delight that I could easily hold my own. I worked harder during that hour than ever I did before or since, for I knew that if I were captured now my life would not be worth a moment's purchase.

Turning the bend in the river about two miles below the town, I saw the lights of a steamer at anchor about three miles distant. The natives must have seen it also, for after firing a volley or two they gave up the chase. In another half-hour I was on board the vessel—our own steamer, which was coming up to my rescue. The agent was himself on board. If argument had failed to rescue me, he said, he had intended to give them the store until some more favourable opportunity occurred to remove it.

I had a wash, put on some clean clothes, and then went below for a good sleep. Next morning I was quite myself again.

We steamed up to the town, but found it deserted. The natives evidently thought our steamer was the gunboat, and had accordingly cleared out to the bush.

There was plenty of evidence all around of the ghastly orgy which had taken place the previous night, and we had not the least compunction in setting fire to the town. Then we went back to the steamer, and waited until the last house had been reduced to ashes. I went down to the sea coast with the steamer, and had two weeks of sea breezes, later returning by steamer, with a good supply of trading goods and provisions, to my own station.

"OH! I SAY!"

FRENCH FARCE AT THE CRITERION.

Why the new piece at the Criterion Theatre should be called "Oh! I say!"—an indeterminate title, suggestive of a revue—it is difficult to say. Plenty of descriptive titles could be found, for it is the adaptation of a well-known French farce, "Une Nuit de Noces," skilfully arranged for the English stage by Messrs. Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare. In its new dress—which does not vary tremendously from the one it wore in Paris—it gives amazing opportunities to Mr. James Welch.

The complications of "Oh! I say!" are as varied as the catacombs: there are scores of funny situations from which it seems impossible for the ever-ready hero to escape, and we get tired of laughing at his quick shifts and impromptu lying. A young man of the French provinces has just married a charming girl, and—by the usual chain of errors—goes to stop at the flat of a Parisian actress whom he has known recently and well. Of course, there are various reasons—quite ingenious in this case—why everybody of interest to the piece should also gravitate to that flat. The troubles and complications that ensue pass the wit of man to describe. Suffice it to say that it is French farce almost at its merriest and best.

Mr. James Welch was in his finest form in a part perfectly conceived for his exuberant talents. The gestures he made, the dives into cupboards he performed, the lies he told, the stories he invented, the funny "gags"—there was no end to all this, and the house roared with him all the time. He was excellently assisted by a gay and light-hearted company. Miss Sybil de Bray was a bride whom everybody voted "perfectly sweet," and Mlle. Marguerite Scialtiel was very effective as the Parisian actress. The slightest suggestion of a French accent when she talks helps the part, but she seemed so amused by the farce that she smiled a great deal when she should have looked serious. Perhaps Mr. Welch's "gags" were responsible for this. Mr. Bruce Winston, as a middle-aged rake, was excellent, and others who helped a great deal were Miss Ruby Miller, Miss Hannah Jones, and Mr. Robert Averell. But why persist, as is always done in French farces in taking of "gendarmes"? Gendarmes, in bright blue uniforms and Napoleonic hats, do not run about the streets of Paris, and it would be better if the ordinary police costume of the capital were introduced.

"Oh! I say!" was preceded by "The Dear Departed," an effective one-act comedy of low life by Mr. Stanley Houghton.

STRIKING DRESSES.

Mlle. Scialtiel made her appearance in Act I. in a graceful afternoon gown of biscuit-tinted silk voile, the skirt of which is draped, and supplemented with a broad sash of Balkan red eponge, swathed round the figure like a hip yoke, and suspended in long fringed ends to the hem of the gown, in front. The bodice is simply cut, the long sleeves being embroidered to the elbow with Balkan red floss silk.

With this toilette Mlle. Scialtiel wears a little black satin hat, with a turned-up brim faced with black velvet, while it is trimmed at the back with a great outspreading feather ornament of mingled black and Balkan red.

In the same act Miss Hannah Jones wears an afternoon gown of champagne-coloured chiffon draped up in front to show a peep of emerald green velvet petticoat, while panels of ecru tinted Bohemian lace enrich the overdress, a broad sash of green velvet terminating in long ends at the back, which are caught together at the hem in a great chou. The corsage is fashioned of mingled green and champagne chiffon, with decolletage softened with frills of tulle, while the costume is completed with a charming little white satin hat veiled in white tulle illusion. This has the brim turned back to the crown on the left side, where it is caught with a tall emerald green feather mount, while a little cap of white tulle rests on the hair.

Miss de Bray appears in a pretty wedding gown of soft white crepe de Chine, buttoning down the front with a row of tiny buttons, while a broad sash of the material is looped round the skirt like a Greek drapery. A shell-pink cameo framed in gold is worn at the waist, while the corsage is of white Mechlin lace supplemented with a little over-bodice of crepe de Chine hollowed out in a great semi-circle over a vest of white tulle illusion.

A wonderful evening toilette is worn by Miss Ruby Miller in Act II. This is entirely fashioned of chiffon, portraying a perfect medley of colour, applied in great splashes of purple, orange, cerise, crimson lake, royal blue and emerald green. In a kind of "futurist" design. This is trimmed with leopard skin, the pelt being drawn round the figure on the right side and terminating in a leaf point on the train. Bretelles hold the corsage of shell-pink chiffon in place, these being composed of strings of emeralds, while leopard skin shoes are worn, the heels of which are green, great cut-gems flashing on their fronts. With this gown is worn an Egyptian head-dress composed entirely of emeralds and sapphires, from the centre of which waves a soft plume, shading from white into palest yellow.

Over this toilette Miss Miller wears a draped cloak of mat black brocade embossed with gold, and fastening in front with a thick cord of bright gold, which is twisted into a Turk's head knot on the bust, and upon which a great cut emerald gleams fitfully, while long knotted ends of the cord are suspended to the hem of the jupe.

In the same act Miss Gover appears in a charming evening gown of iris yello satin, softened with paniers of paler yellow chiffon, bordered with a serried row of mock diamonds, and from under which are suspended long strands of crystal beads arranged in a thick fringe. The corsage is entirely veiled with crystal bead fringe, outlined at the decolletage with a line of mock diamonds, and caught in at the waist with a swathed ceinture of rosepink satin. Wing sleeves of pale yellow chiffon are likewise provided, each outlined with diamante embroidery, and weighted with a single diamante tassel.

THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

FAIRY STORIES—AND OTHERS.

When one is a weaver of fairy tales one presumably has imagination, and therefore almost as a matter of course the "Memoirs of the Court of England" (Lane, 16s.), by the Baronne D'Aulnoy, will be sprinkled with grains of salt by their readers. We have all loved the D'Aulnoy fairy stories in our youth, and it is interesting now to meet their author in a new "role," only, as I say, one does not feel altogether sure of her. At no time does she ever appears to have been a very veracious person. She began to romance and intrigue as a mere child in a convent, and later on she compiled certain "chroniques scandaleuses" about people of her own time which did not err on the side of accuracy. Her fairy stories will doubtless live for ever, and the literary skill and sparkling imagination therein displayed make this work from her facile pen delightful to read. The long neglect of the present work in its entirety, which has now been translated from the original French by Mrs. William Henry Arthur, and edited, revised, and annotated by Mr. George David Gilbert, is by them accounted for by the intense difficulty they have experienced in identifying the people referred to in the memoirs, all being alluded to under assumed names. However, they have found the clues, and we can now enjoy to the full the amusing pictures of the Restoration that are herein given. Madame D'Aulnoy sets scene after scene before us with masterly vividness, and before we have read a couple of these lively chapters we feel as if we had stepped back for two centuries and were face to face with Charles II., Buckingham and Monmouth, Nell Gwynne, and other fascinating ladies of the period and Court set. As I say, one cannot help suspecting that the lively Baronne did not hold in her pen as she wrote, yet withal if she may be used colour now and then her outlines are obviously correct, and the result is one of the sprightliest and most entertaining works of the period that it is possible to read. It is monstrously diverting to picture Charles the Second acting as adviser and confessor to wives and husbands in martial difficulties! He must continually have had his Royal tongue in his cheek. Every chapter teems with anecdotes that read like scenes in farcical comedies and opera bouffes, only that one knows they happened—more or less—and that the characters are real.

LOVE OR LUCRE.

We have it on Scriptural authority that it is harder for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven than for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. Baron Henri de Rothschild gives us another aspect of riches to meditate upon in Croesus. He maintains that a man of means—that is great means—cannot be loved for himself alone. In which case what is a poor millionaire to do? Must he dissemble like the hero of many a penny novelette? Or must he be stern and proud and trust to his own powers of discernment. This is a favourite subject for cinema plays, in which the maiden who scores is always the girl who loved Croesus in his guise as a poor man. Now there are two ways of looking at the matter. We can either assume that a girl will marry anything for money, and consequently take any old millionaire who crosses her path, or that rich men seldom have aught but their banking accounts to commend them. One's experience is that millionaires do not get a very wide choice. The fact that they have great possessions takes them into a set where girls are not prepared to sell themselves for love. This sort of thing is only done in circles where poor men move. Obviously the course for Croesus to pursue if he would be loved for himself alone is not to vaunt his riches, but to seek brides in circles where they can afford to marry for love alone. Whether this answers in the long run is quite another story, and would not trouble Croesus.

THE TRUTH—AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

Dean Inge is always setting nice little problems for us to solve. He is one of the most up-to-date and lively clerics of the day. He does not hammer away at the old subjects, but in his quiet, incisive way he always manages to discourse on those which, so to say, hit us "in the eye." He from the pulpit and Mr. John Collier from the Academy walls always give us something to argue about—only the Dean gets the most chances. Apropos, it does not seem to have occurred to anyone that the fallen idol in Mr. Collier's picture may be the gravefaced husband suppose the adoring wife has made a discovery about him! However, that is en passant. What interests me for the moment is the suggestion put forward, by Dean Inge that we should not keep to ourselves any knowledge we may poesess to the disadvantage of another person. He argues that it is our duty to keep public opinion healthy and well-informed, and this is not to be done by glossing over what one will charitably describe as other folk's shortcomings. What do you think? My opinion is that this way lie wholesale quarrels, to say nothing of lawsuits. Once begin to be truthful and outspoken and the fat is in the fire. People hate you at once even if they know you are perfectly right. No one has any right to set up as a censor of another's morals. You may steer clear of the unrighteous one yourself, but by far the wisest plan is to let others find out for themselves that you have discovered, it is so difficult to draw the line in this matter. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth is very difficult to tell, and it is not always possible to determine where one ends and slander begins. Anyhow it is an uncomfortable and unprofitable thing to lay bare other people's sins. A may cheat at cards and B may be a secret drinker. A may have run away with several people, and B may be as mendacious "as they make them." But when all is said and done who are we that we should publish their little weaknesses to the world? Even if our records are clean and our characters spotless, why should we set ourselves up as saviours of our friends? Let every man keep his own eyes open and take heed unto himself. To act as censor is an unthankful task, and must make one inwardly uncomfortable.

A NEW CLUB.

A very interesting meeting is arranged for Thursday afternoon, when a scheme is to come under consideration which ought to prove of immense service to a very large number of women workers, in London who being outside the ordinary scope of charitable organisations still demand, by reason of their position, "the friendly and sympathetic consideration of more fortunate members of their own class." The number of gentlewomen now engaged in earning their livelihood in London is constantly increasing. Unhappily the same cannot be said of their means. Many have to live on pitifully small sums and, in consequence, to exist amid most depressing surroundings and in miserable loneliness. It is only natural, in such circumstances, that some in sheer desperation should seek consolation in undesirable ways. But some good kind women, more happily situated, have conceived the delightful idea of founding a Lady Workers' Club, where such gentlewomen as are earning their own living, but are very limited as to means, may meet congenial society at a minimum of expense. Such a club can only be run if initial and fundamental expenses are defrayed by people more fortunately circumstanced. Several ladies have come forward to assist the scheme, but it is to be hoped others will be ready to forward it. The president is the Hon. Mrs. Edwardes, 7 Herbert Crescent, and Princess Louis of Battenberg has constituted herself the embryo club's patron. After the meeting I hope I may be able to give further particulars of its aims, and interest some in what, I am sure, will be a boon and a blessing to a class of women workers for whom as a rule, nothing is done. Ambrosia in the *World.*

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ANOTHER RACE TRAGEDY.

MADMAN KILLED AT ASCOT.

LEADING HORSE BROUGHT DOWN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 19.

The result of the Ascot Gold Cup was :—

Prince Palatine.....	1
Stedfast.....	2
Aleppo.....	3

Eight ran.

Won by one and a half lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FitzRichard was ridden by Buckley.

THE BETTING.

The betting at the start was:—

7 to 4 on Prince Palatine.

100 to 8 against Stedfast.

10 to 1 against Aleppo.

Tracery was leading six furlongs from home, when a man leaped out waving a flag in one hand and a revolver in the other. Tracery fell and the man was killed.

Whalley, who was riding Tracery was unhurt. In an interview he said that the man shouted something like "Halt or I fire" and then came the smash and all went flying.

The man fractured his skull. The King sent to enquire whether Whalley was hurt.

THE RACE.

FitzRichard made the running from Jackdaw, Gorgorito and Tracery for five furlongs, when Jackdaw went to the front, followed by Tracery, Gorgorito, Stedfast, and Prince Palatine. A mile from home Tracery improved his position and wrested the lead from Jackdaw before entering the straight, but was brought down by the man on the course, leaving Jackdaw clear, followed by Predicateur, Prince Palatine and Stedfast Below the distance Jackdaw was beaten. Prince Palatine went to the front, and stalled off the challenge of Stedfast in the last hundred yards.

The time was 4mins., 22 3/5secs.

The Ascot police say that the name of the youth, who ran in front of Tracery, was Harold Hewitt, of London. They believe that he was of unsound mind, and are satisfied that he was not connected with the Suffragettes.

An eye-witness states that Prince Palatine jumped over the prostrate body of Tracery, and that the man was kicked in the head by FitzRichard.

LONDON, June 20.

Hewitt, who ran in front of Tracery, was a middle-aged Cambridge Graduate and the son of a wealthy landowner. A rambling diary was found on him. The latest entry, which had been made on the race-course, showed that he intended to die in a fight against society and convention. Two hundred pounds were found in his possession.

AN INDIAN APPEAL.

DEATH SENTENCE QUASHED IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 20.

After a four days' hearing the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, including Mr. Ameer Ali, has given judgment in favour of the appellant, Vaithanatha Pillai, who was sentenced to death by the Sessions udge at Tanjore for abetting the murder of his daughter-in-law, the sentence being afterwards confirmed by the Madras High Court.

Lord Atkinson, in giving judgment, said that while their Lordships were full alive to the undesirability of disturbin the judgments of the criminal courts i India, they were clearly of opinion tha the conviction could not tand owing mainly to the reception of wholly inadmissible evidence and the absence of all reliable evidence of the appellant's guilt.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

SPANISH STRUGGLE WITH MOROCCAN TRIBES.

TANGIER. June 20.

Despatches from Tetuan, dated the 15th instant, state that desperate fighting took place between the Kabyles and the Spanish garrison. The latter were driven back for half a mile, suffering heavily, but rallied and routed the hordes of tribesmen with great slaughter.

CIVIC SCANDAL IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 20.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered the release of ex-Chamberlain Hyde, who was accused of the manipulation of city funds, on the ground that the facts, which have been proven, do not constitute a crime.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The Senate Committee has struck out of the Tariff Bill, the clause giving the Customs Agents authority to examine the books of foreign manufacturers, which had led to numerous protests from Europe.

CONGO RUBBER DUTY.

BRUSSELS, June 20.

The Minister for the Colonies has decided to reduce the export duty on rubber from the Congo to one franc.

NEW SPANISH PRINCE.

LONDON, June 20.

The Queen of Spain has given birth to a son.

WANT OF COURAGE.

MR. BONAR LAW AND THE MINISTERS.

HOW THE MARCONI DEBATE CONCLUDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 19.

The House of Commons rejected Mr. Cave's resolution and adopted, by 346 votes to 68, the following motion by Sir William Adkins, Liberal :—

"This House, after hearing the statements of Sir Rufus Isaacs and of Mr. Lloyd George referring to the purchases of American Marconi shares, accepts their expressions of regret that such purchases were made, and were not mentioned in the debate in October, acquits them of acting otherwise than in good faith, and reprobates the charges of corruption brought against Ministers, which have been proved to be wholly false."

THE DEBATE RESUMED.

The House of Commons was thronged again, when the debate on the Marconi resolution was resumed.

Mr. Lyttelton declared that in view of the attitude of Ministers, it was imperative to carry Mr. Cave's motion to a division. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) Until yesterday there had been no acknowledgement of error, and Sir Rufus Isaacs' apology was a qualified one.

Mr. Asquith, who was received with cheers, said he had hoped after the speeches of the Ministers that there might be some general agreement. That hope, however, had been shattered. He agreed that the Ministers would have been better advised to tell the whole story in October, which would have saved enormous time and trouble. He emphasised the point that the two Ministers had broken no rule or obligation, but had failed to observe a rule of prudence. He denounced the campaign of calumny, which had been undertaken, and the disgraceful appeals to racial and religious animosity.

Mr. Balfour said the charge of personal corruption was absurd, but neither the Premier nor the House had been treated with anything like frankness by Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs in October. No defence had been advanced on that point. Replying to the appeal of Mr. Asquith for a unanimous conclusion, he said that the opposition agreed with the substance of Mr. Buckmaster's amendment, but did the Liberals agree with the substance of the Opposition's motion? He suggested the combining of the two.

In conclusion, Mr. Balfour said what he wished the House to do was to leave a record indicating its regret at what had taken place. Unless the House did so, it would be a disaster to the public life of the country. He appealed to the Premier to find some form of words more consistent with the credit of the House, and likely to maintain the purity of the public service.

The debate was continued by the members of the back benches, sometimes in a most acrimonious manner, but negotiations between the Party Whips were in progress all the evening with a view to agreeing upon a form of words, which would obviate the necessity for a division. The Liberal Whips finally communicated with Sir William Adkins, who introduced his motion.

UNIONIST COMPROMISE.

Mr. Bonar Law declined to accept Sir William Adkins' motion, but was willing to accept the following:—"This House, having heard the statements of Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George, acquits them of acting otherwise than in good faith, and reprobates the charges of curruption brought against Ministers, which have been proved to be wholly false, but regrets their transaction in American Marconi shares and the want of frankness in their communications to the House."

Mr. Bonar Law disclaimed vindictiveness, but said that the Opposition were unable to accept the Ministers' explanations as adequate. The Opposition's charge was that the Ministers had done what they ought not to have done, and had shown a want of moral courage in attempting to conceal from the House what they had done.

London, June 20.

Sir Edward Grey said that Mr. Bonar Law had put a very harsh construction on the transaction. The phrase "want of frankness" was capable of being construed as imputing a dishonourable motive. If it were so construed, it would entail the resignation of two Ministers, and the closing of their political careers. The House ought to pass no motion, which might be regarded as a vote of censure.

Mr. Joseph Martin, Mr. David Mason, and Mr. Munro-Ferguson, Liberals, voted with the minority; seventy-one Nationalists and most of the Labour members voted with the majority, while the remainder of the Labour members abstained.

VARIED COMMENTS.

DIVISION ON PARTY LINES REGRETTED.

Newspaper comments on the Marconi debate are very varied.

The *Times* says that the ending of the debate in a party division might and ought to have been avoided, but the House emerged from the critical ordeal with more credit than once seemed probable, as the result of the fine speeches of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour.

The *Daily Mail* deplores the fact that the House did not rise above partisanship, after the remarkable appeals of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour. The debate should have ended after Sir Rufus Issac and Mr. Lloyd George had admitted their errors.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks that Parliament, which was low enough already, stands further discredited today by adopting a resolution of condonation.

The *Morning Post* says that the disastrous result of a disastrous debate in the House of Commons has affirmed the principle that Ministers may, if not discovered, accept a financial favour from a would-be contractor.

The *Daily Graphic* considers that Mr. Bonar Law's rejection of Sir William Adkins' compromise was a mistake.

The *Standard* rejoices that the vexatious business is ended. No great harm has been done, and the present and future members of the Cabinet have received a salutary warning.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the shabbiness and unworthiness of the whole debate was due to the weakness of the Unionist leadership and its subservience to the extremist rank and file.

The *Daily News* says that the Opposition, which applauded Mr. Balfour and then refused to compromise, was guilty of a cynical and impudent breach of faith. The public will now recognise the object of the whole campaign, namely, a plot to destroy Ministers in order to destroy their policy.

UNIONIST DISSATISFACTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables that all the Unionist papers except the *Daily Mail* are dissatisfied with the Marconi apologies.

The *Times* says neither minister seems to understand how his conduct strikes the public.

The *Morning Post* says,—The Opposition can hardly be content with an expression of regret founded upon the alleged unduly suspicious nature of the position.

The *Daily Telegraph*, remarks.—The statements go some way in the direction of satisfying public opinion, but not far enough.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

POSTPONEMENT OF PETERSBURG CONFERENCE.

BELGRADE, June 19.

In view of Dr. Daneff's reluctance to go to St. Petersburg, unless Servia accepts immediate arbitration upon the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty, M. Pasics, the Servian Premier, who intended to start to-night, has postponed his departure.

Bitterness against Bulgaria is intensifying.

SOFIA, June 20.

The text of Bulgaria's reply to the Servian demand for the revision of the Treaty of Alliance has been published. It protests very vigorously against a revision of the Treaty, and fraternally appeals to Servia to refer the division of the disputed zone to the arbitration of the Tsar.

BUDAPEST, June 20.

Count Tisza announced in the Chamber, yesterday, that Austria was anxious to see the real independence of the Balkan States assured, but Austria could not allow any power to intervene with a view to the influencing of the free decision of the Balkan people in solving their present differences.

PERSIAN GULF OPERATIONS.

ONE SEAMAN KILLED AND FIVE INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

General reports received from the Persian Gulf regarding the recent naval operations on the Tangistan coast show that one seaman was killed and three others were shot in the hand while rowing. Two others received slight flesh wounds. The losses inflicted on the Tangistanis are not stated.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

APPROVER DESCRIBES RIVER DACOITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, June 20.

The conspiracy case was resumed this morning before the Additional Magistrate, when the second approver, Rajani Kanta Das, was further examined. He described a journy from Barisal in a boat with several co-accused for the purpose of committing a dacoity. He said that one day he and six others started in a boat. In the afternoon they reached a jungle, where they met six other men of their society. At nightfall they all proceeded, carrying guns, torches, hammers, and swords. They went to the village of Kakuria and attacked the house of Maniruddin Nishikant, broke open two chests and Jatin assaulted the owner of the house. They left the house after taking the contents of the chests.

Continuing his description of the dacoity at Kakuria, the approver Rajani said that after the house had been looted he and four others came to Barisal in a boat, while the others went to their respective places on foot. From Barisal the witness and Jatin Roy went in a steamer to Angaria village. About the middle of June witness went to the village of Kusangal when Jatin informed him that they would have to commit another dacoity. That night witness with several others left for the village of Birangal to commit a dacoity there. They went to Birangal and committed a dacoity in the house of Prolhad Saha. Pralhad was not at home, and the dacoits assaulted Pralhad's son-in-law and looted the house.

Continuing his evidence, the second approver, Rajani, said that the loot in the Biranoal dacoity consisted of gold ornaments, weighing one and a half seer, besides silver ornaments, clothes and cash. The loot was sent to Dacca, which was the head-quarters of all the branch samities. After the Birangal dacoity witness went to his native village and there heard that Jatin had been arrested. Hearing this he went to Deoghur. Coming back after a month and a half he heard that Jatin had been released on bail. Once Romesh enquired from witness whether Angaria was a fit place for committing a dacoity. Romesh also went to see the place, but nothing was done. In October last, witness met two high police officers, Rai Saheb Jogesh Caunder Bhowmic and Kaneswar Chakerbutty. W.tness used to give them information about the samity work. After his arrest witness made a statement before a Deputy Magistrate and pointed out to him all the places mentioned in his statement.

The court then rose for the day.

In addition to the serial story running in our Literary Supplement on Saturdays, during the slack season we shall publish an additional one in weekly instalments. The first part will appear next Wednesday morning. "As Explained by Peter" is the title of the story and the author is Miss Ruby M. Ayres.

BANKERS' FRAUD.

APPEALS IN BURMA CASE.

PRISONERS TO UNDERGO THEIR SENTENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 20.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the full Bench of the Chief Court, composed of Justice Hartnol, officiating Chief Judge, and Justices Ormond and Twomey, in revision matters arising out of the Bank of Burma case in which G. C. Clifford, managing director, and R. F. Strachan, general manager, were sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment on each of three charges of cheating, and S. A. Mower to six months' imprisonment on each of the charges.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Chief Judge, in the course of his judgment, dealt with the points referred by the Government-Advocate's certificates in the order in which they were argued. The first point was whether the judge erred in assuming it to be a substantial part of the case for the prosecution that a large amount, over 22 lakhs of debt shown as good in the balance sheet of June 30th, 1911 was really doubtful or bad, and whether the accused had sufficient notice of this part of the case. It was objected that in saying that all unpaid interest shown in Exhibit 13 should go to suspense account, sufficient attention had not been paid to the other capacities of the debtors to pay. Exhibit 89 was objected to on the ground that it did not specifically show Rs. 23,68,123, set out under the head of debts, for which the bank held no security as bad or doubtful. As regards Exhibit 13, it was pointed out that if the principal of the debts was alleged to be bad or doubtful, credit should have gone to the reduction of the principal and, not as had been done, in the reduction of interest. There seemed to His Honour to be no doubt that it was a part of the prosecution's case that the principal of debts shown in Exhibit 13 was bad or doubtful and that the accused had sufficient notice of this part of the case.

JUDGE'S DIRECTION.

His Honour dealt with the first ground referred, as to whether the amendment of the charge was bad in law, and, if so, whether the accused were thereby prejudiced in their defence. The words objected to were "and by intentionally keeping the bank open as a going concern after it had ceased to be solvent." In page 3 of the charg the Judge dealt with these words where he said "You cannot find the accused guilty of cheating as charged unless you are satisfied that the balance sheet was, in fact false to the knowledge of the accused."

His Honour next turned to the second point certified by the Government-Advocate for all the three accused. It was objected that the sentence in Meugen's evidence, referred to three times in the summing up, was different to his earlier statement and that both statements should have been put to the jury. His Honour did not think there was anything in the objection. The earlier statement was made in respect of a loan which was covered by security in respect of the principal and not the interest.

His Honour next dealt with the third point referred by the Judge: Mr. Giles' contention was that Exhibits 13 were prepared on the principle that unless interest was certainly recoverable it should not go to the profit and loss account, that this high principle vitiated the whole of it, and that unless it was considered in the light of Holdsworth's explanation it should not have been put to the jury at all. The judge said that an attempt was made to prove that the debts themselves were bad or doubtful, and this was where counsel's argument failed.

Dealing with the matter of presumptions dealt with by the Government-Advocate's certificates, His Honour said that at the outset that the summing-up must be read as a whole and that his learned colleague more than once said that his opinion was not binding on the jury. One page 26 of the summing up he said, I am entitled to give my opinion on this point and on other points or facts but it is an opinion which does not bind you, as I said before, and you can reject or follow it as you think fit.

THREE PERSONS DECEIVED.

His Honour then dealt with the presumptions seriatim, holding that there was no misdirection with regard to any of them. The last point referred by his learned colleague was whether the sentences passed on the accused contravened the provisions of Section 71 of the Indian Penal Code. His Honour had no doubt that they did not do so. The essence of the offence under Section 420, I.P.C., was cheating and dishonestly inducing the persons deceived to deliver up property. In the present case not one but three persons were deceived and induced to deliver up property, and each one was induced to give up his property at different times. It was not one sum of money that was delivered up, but three different sums.

His Honour saw no reason for any interference and would now commit the applicants to jail to undergo sentences passed on them.

Justices Ormand and Towmey, in separate judgments, concurred in the Chief Judge's order, in dismissing the applications.

The accused were subsequently removed to custody. The court was packed with spectators.

COLLAPSE OF A PORTICO.

EUROPEANS HAVE A NARROW ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

Yesterday morning, the portico of a house in Turner-street, off Wellesley-street, suddenly collapsed. In two adjoining rooms the landlady, Mrs. Elloy, and her two children were having chota hazri, and an elderly gentleman, Mr. Landell, was seated in an easy chair when there was a sudden creaking noise. Mr. Landell moved a few steps backward, just before the roof of the portico came down. One of the beams struck the easy-chair which Mr. Landell had been occupying. Mrs. Elloy and her children were seated only four feet from the debris. All the inmates of the house escaped.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

KEEN COMPETITION FOR SEATS.

MANY ELECTION RESULTS DISPUTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The *Englishman* writes :—This year is almost a record in the matter of petitions disputing the validity of the election of members to the Bengal Legislative Council. In some cases, after strict scrutiny, the original election has been held to be valid. One of such cases, was that of the Raja of Kakena, who was returned to represent the District Boards of the Rajshahi Division. His defeated rival was Mr. J. C. Chaudhury of the local bar. After an exhaustive investigation by the Commissioner of the Division, the Governor in Council declared the election valid.

In the current "Calcutta Gazette," it is notified that Maulvie Mazharul Anwar Chaudhuri, who was a candidate for election to the Bengal Council to represent the Mahomedan community of Burdwan Division, has submitted a memorial disputing the validity of the election of Hon. Maulvie Abul Kasem. In this case His Excellency the Governor has found, "after due enquiry," that sufficient grounds have been disclosed for declaring the said election void, and he calls upon the Mahomedan community of the Burdwan Division to elect another person in the place of Maulvie Abul Kasem.

It has been found necessary to issue revised orders as to the manner in which such elections are to be made in future. There has appa ently been very keen competition this year for seats in the Bengal Council, which may be taken as an indication of a growing desire on the part of leaders of the various communities to represent them in the enlarged Council.

DISMISSED STRIKERS.

INDIGNATION WITH RAILWAY SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 20.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants held a very large meeting last night at Perambore. There were about 3,000 men. Almost all were Perambore Workshop men, strikers and non-strikers.

Mr. Mahalinga Sastry, late Assistant Station Master of Korokupet, in his opening address, said that a deputation will be leaving on Saturday for Ootacamund to interview the Private Secretary to H. E. Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras. He hoped that the mission would prove successful but if it proved otherwise the men should arm themselves for another general strike.

As soon as Mr. Sastry finished his speech some members of the Society shouted "When are you going to pay us strike money." Every day, said one of them, you come here and tell us all sorts of stories and excuses. We are all literally starving, not only ourselves, our wives, children and other dependants. You have not as yet even returned our membership cards.

Mr. John Rajagopaul, a sympathisr of the society, next addressed the meeting. He said that he was quite aware of the hardships experienced by the poor dismissed workmen and that to mitigate their sufferings, the officials of the A. S. R. S. were trying their level best and using all their possible influences to get their grievances redressed. He requested the members to remain true and loyal to the society. Messrs. Englekin and Yardley, officials of the society, on behalf of the unfortunate dismissed men were working both day and night incessantly.

There was an open air meeting again last night opposite the High Court.

Messrs. Yardley, Englekin and Wallace addressed the meeting. They said that the result of the deliverations by the Trustees at Bombay had not as yet reached them. Most probably they would be able to announce the result on Saturday.

In view of the attempt made by the executive of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants to call out a general strike on the railways in India and Burma and in view of the importance of the commercial interests involved, the Madras Chamber of Commerce is again addressing the Government of India urging the necessity of legislation against strikers. It suggests the desirability of framing a law on the lines of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907. While not prepared to give an exparte opinion on the points in dispute between the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway and its employees, the Chamber is of opinion that the disputed points need official enquiry.

GRIEVANCE OF WORKERS WHO REMAINED LOYAL.

BANGALORE, June 20.

There is a palpable recrudescence of unrest among the railway men at the treatment of both the re-engaged hands and the original non-strikers; but they are, under strict instructions, most reticent as to the probable result. As far as can be ascertained, towards the end of this month arrangements will be more complete all over India and Burma than before for a general strike. Men who have been loyal during the recent strike are dissatisfied with the paltry recognition of their steadfastness in the face of considerable coercion compared with the terms given to the imported and casual hands just as much as re-engaged hands resent their degradation and loss of service privileges.

A GUARD SENT TO PRISON.

MADRAS, June 20.

Mr. W. H. O'Neill, a temporary guard on the Madras and S. M. Railway, who in consequence of the recent strike was prosecuted for cheating in respect of Rs. 19, being the salary of another guard, was sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment with directions to report himself to the police for 3 years after release. O'Neill had four previous convictions against him, the last being for 20 months at Mooltan.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

THE CHILDREN'S DAY.

FESTIVITIES ON LORD HARDINGE'S BIRTHDAY.

JOYFUL GATHERINGS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

70,000 CHILDREN FETED IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday, June 20th, the birthday of the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, was a day, which will long be remembered by many thousands of school children throughout India. Beforehand it had been named "the Children's Day," and a children's day indeed it was, for on their behalf all through the Indian Empire, in cities large and small, and even in the villages, a holiday was made. The children were the centre and object of everyone's activities, and for them it was an occasion of feasting and rejoicing, which is to remain connected in their memories with the kindly rule of the present Viceroy, and his recent deliverance from a terrible death. There is scarcely need to call to remembrance the appeal which was made by Lady Hardinge, not many weeks ago that this day should be celebrated in this manner. Immediately it became evident that a widespread and earnest response was about to be made by all races, and communities, and yesterday's celebrations showed in a most emphatic manner how highly are Her Excellency's wishes regarded, and in what affectionate feeling are Their Excellencies held by the masses of the people. Below we print a long list of messages, describing celebrations in many far-scattered places, and reproducing many loyal and fervent expressions of thankfulness, which were communicated to the Viceroy from innumerable sections of his subjects. All these festivities required the expenditure of much time, and the employment of a large power of organisation, which everywhere it was pleasing to see were ungrudgingly given.

Nowhere probably does this statement more apply than in Bombay, in the public schools of which alone 70,000 children were to be provided for. Here Lady Hardinge's request had been very promptly met by the appointment of a special committee of which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was the chairman, and the preparations which they, with the assistance of many willing helpers were able to make were indeed noteworthy for their adequacy and thoroughness.

It was their especial care that no single child should be overlooked, that not one of them should fail to receive the special mementos which had been prepared, and as far as could be observed their efforts were entirely successful.

GIFTS TO THE CHILDREN.

Doubtless, had the Committee been aware that Lord Hardinge's birthday was to be one of such bright and uninterrupted sunshine, there would have been one monster gathering of children in a central spot, a gathering which would have been scarcely less notable than that huge assemblage of children, which was brought together on the Maidan in the presence of their Majesties. However at the time when arrangements were considered, it was obviously impossible to gauge the effects of a fickle monsoon, and it was wisely decided that with the probability at this season of wet weather, a safer plan would be to confine the celebrations to separate gatherings in the individual schools. In each of these the main hall was decorated with banners and palms, portraits of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge were hung in prominent positions, and the assembled children sang special hymns and songs, which had been composed and practised for the occasion. Short addresses describing the character and meaning of the festivities were made by the headmasters and others, and finally each child carried away with it copies of their Excellencies' portraits to remind them of their happy day, and a packet of sweets to assist towards its present enjoyment. This programme was carried out in some 500 public schools, at every one of which the happy faces of the children testified to the success of the movement and the significance which it contained for them.

EAGER HELPERS.

Not the least gratifying feature of the proceedings was the ready manner in which unofficial help was given. There was an ample corps of workers which the committee had organised, but these found that their efforts were willingly seconded by leading residents in the neighbourhood of the schools, who came forward eagerly to assist with decorations, and the many other matters which called for attention. At the same time there were equally successful gatherings in many private institutions and so enthusiastic had been the demeanour not only of the children themselves, but of the parents and friends who dressed them in their holiday attire and proudly watched them in the streets, that the committee is a telegram, which was afterwards sent to the Viceroy, ventured to state "It was more than a children's day, it grew into a great popular festival."

The celebrations, which took place in other parts of India, were generally of a similar character to those, which occurred in Bombay. There was one regrettable exception. In Agra, in consequence of an outbreak of cholera, the children's treat had to be postponed. Elsewhere the proceedings passed off with universal success. There was a notable gathering in Simla, where a deputation of citizens of Delhi waited upon Lord Hardinge and presented an address expressing gratification at the resumption by their city of the proud status of capital, and gratitude that the Viceroy had been preserved to rule in it. They were cordially received by His Excellency, who pleasantly expressed his gratification that they should have journeyed so far to present their loyal greetings. Bombay people will take a special interest at the proceedings at another distant city, Indore, on account of the close connection with them of one who was recently a principal citizen of this city Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, who a little while ago became Chief Minister in the Maharaja Holkar's State, took a specially keen interest in these proceedings, and in another column we publish the speech which he delivered there before a notable gathering. It will be seen that the day was suitably commemorated in many stations in the Bombay Presidency, and it may be noted that in the largest native state there was an interesting departure from the more usual proceedings in a wrestling tournament. The Maharajah evidently has a desire to encourage physical development among the youth of his territory, and he has presented two trophies to be associated with the names of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge to be given for wrestling to the students of the State.

LORD HARDINGE'S THANKS.

SIMLA, June 20.

A communique states :—

H. E. the Viceroy has had letters from all parts of India and has also seen numerous reports in the public Press showing the warm and hearty support, which has been accorded to the suggestion that the 20th of June, should be kept as a Children's Day throughout the Indian Empire. The organisation of such a movement must of necessity have involved a great expenditure of time and labour, for all those who have so heartily thrown themselves into the scheme, and His Excellency would like the widest possible publicity to be given to his sincere gratitude to all whether they have given their time of trouble or financial support, who have exhibited their kindly feeling for the children. Lady Hardinge desires to associate herself with the Viceroy in this expression of his thanks. She has herself been animated in the matter by an overwhelming a feeling of thankfulness for the Viceroy's safety, and she has been deeply touched by the universal sympathy and co-operation, which made the 20th June a happy day for children in India.

BOMBAY'S FELICITATIONS.

TWO MESSAGES TO THE VICEROY.

The following telegram was despatched to His Excellency Lord Hardinge, at Simla by the Bombay Committee :—

The President and members of the Bombay Committee for the celebration of Your Excellency's birthday beg to tender to Your Excellency and Lady Hardinge warmest felicitations and cordial wishes for Your Excellency's long life, health and happiness. They earnestly pray that Lord Almighty may guard you both in your exalted position and that all success may attend your noble efforts for the promotion of the happiness and contentment of the millions committed to your care. The auspicious occasion of your Excellency's Birthday will be most enthusiastically and joyously celebrated throughout Bombay and arrangements have been successfully completed for entertaining over sixty thousand children. An account of these celebrations will be wired to Your Excellencies to-morrow.

After the proceedings were over the following telegram was despatched:—

To the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla.

To-day seventy thousand school children in five hundred schools celebrated the Viceroy's birthday and providential recovery. They met in their own schools, which were brightly decorated by teachers, assisted by children. Pupils sang songs of thankfulness and each received a souvenir and large packet of sweetmeats, whilst teachers and prominent residents gave addresses explaining the significance of the festival. It was more than a children's day and grew into a great popular festival. Local notabilities lent their aid in large numbers, helping in distribution, often supplementing Committee's programme. Never before have so many children spent such a joyous day of pleasure and thanksgiving.

Pherozeshah Mehta, President; Stanley Reed, Fazalbhoy Chinoy, Purshotamdas Thakordas, R. P. Masani, G. K. Devadhar, Secretaries.

SUPERVISION AND ASSISTANCE.

In order to lighten the work of the teachers and to see their arrangements were satisfactorily carried out, the members of the entertainment Committee divided themselves into nine groups, each of which visited a group of schools. They also had the assistance of one hundred volunteers including twenty-five ladies. The members of the Committee who visited the schools are as follows :—

Dr. Reed and Mr. Purushottamdas Thakordas:—Lord Harris Primary Gujrathi School, Carnac Bridge; Swadeshabhimani Shala, Mugbhat Cross-lane, Girgaum; Chandaramjee Girls' High School, Girgaum; and Vithalwadi Girls' School, Kalbadevi.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Curreembhoy and Mr. R. P. Masani:—Gamdevi School and Young Ladies' High School, Fort Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School, Fort; Gokuldas Tejpal Girls' High School, Hornby-road; New High School, Hornby-road; Esplanade High School, Horny-road; Fort and Proprietory High School, Fort; Parsee Girls' School, Chanda wadi; and Parsee Girls' School, Bora Bazar.

Mr. P. R Cadell and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy :—Kamathipura 2nd Grade A. V. School, 13th Kamathipura-lane; Kamatipura Girls' School 9th Lane, Kamatipura; S P. J. Mission School, Bhasse-road, Khara Talao Municipal Urdu School, Khoja-street; Khoja Jamat School, Khoja Jamatkhana, Khadak, Chinchbunder, 1st Row; Bhawnagari Mohalla School, Jackeria, Masjid-street; Clare Road Convent, Byculla, and Sir Cowasjee Jehangir School, 12th Khetwadi-lane.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubai Samaldas and Mr. Vaikuntha Mehta :—Gamdevi Girls School; Dadabhai Nowroji Four Boys'

Seminary, Chikhulwadi, Young Ladies' High School, Sir Jamshetjee Jeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution and S. S. Bengalee Girls' School, Thakurdwar road.

Rao Bahadur Keshavjee N. Sailor and Mr. Parulkar attended the Schools in the Mandvi Ward.

Mrs. Reed, and Dilshad Begum Saheba visited the Mahomedan Girls' School, Navanagpada.

Mrs. Gomes, Mrs. Nikembe, Mrs. Nabar, and Mrs. Rocade visited Girls' schools in the Mandvi and Girgaum Wards.

Mr. Devadhar, Mr. Amritlal Thakker, Rao Bahadur Vandaker, Mr. Y. Mangaoker and Mr. Motiwalla went to several schools in different wards while Dr Jawale visited schools in Worli, Dader and Mahim Wards.

OTHER BOMBAY GATHERINGS.

The students of the Young Ladies' High School were entertained in the School building, Hornby road, by the proprietress, Miss Aimai Patel.

About 800 boys of the Primary section of St. Xavier's School participated in the celebration, when in addition to the teaching staff of the School, the Principal, the Rector and Fathers of the High School and College were also present.

Seven hundred boys of the Antonio da Silva School at Dadar celebrated the occasion in a befitting manner.

The children of the municipal bhungis and sweepers were entertained at the Foras Road, Municipal Stables, Pultan Road Health Department Depot, and the Depot at Duncan Road.

Students attending the Free Night Schools gathered at their respective school houses at 9-30 p.m. when the Secretary and some of the members of the Committee were present. Speeches on loyalty and the duties of good citizens were made and sweets and souvenirs were distributed among children of the Depressed Classes, mostly of factory labourers.

The Anjuman-i-Islam also held a meeting in the evening when the President was "At Home" and the school children were given packets of sweets and copies of the Viceroy and Vicerine's portraits.

Mr. Sallebhoy Barodawalla also entertained the Borah children and a dinner was given to the members of the community in the evening.

A large gathering of the Lad Banias was held at Lad Wadi, and all the school going boys and girls took part in the proceedings, which were enlivened by a programme of music—specially composed in honour of the occasion and rendered by the young members of the community. Mr. Tulsida Killabhai Thanawala presided, and addressed the gathering. He alluded to the great presence of mind of Her Excellency in the hour of her trial, and added that every household in the community, of which he was then the spokesman, was deeply moved at the suddenness and dastardliness of the attack. They all now rejoiced that God in His great bounty had spared them a Ruler, who by his deep sympathy for the people of the land had establised himself in their hearts. Other members also spoke in suitable terms giving expression to the feelings of the loyalty to the British Raj The proceedings terminated with three cheers for Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, and also for their Excellencies. In the evening the children were given a feast.

A special meeting of the members of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, was held on the premises of the Elphinstone High School. The Divisional Superintendent, Mr. D. E. Mahava in explaining to the members the object of the meeting, eulogised the calm fortitude and bold determination evinced by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge at a very critical moment. His Excellency, as the President of the Indian branch of the St. John Ambulance Associations, had taken a keen interest in the furtherance of the ambulance movement in India. It was then resolved to send the following message of congratulation to His Excellency through the Private Secretary :—" Please convey to His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the heartfelt congratulations of the officers and members of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay Corps, on the occasion of the auspicious birthday of His Excellency to-day."

LOYAL GOOD WISHES.

The following telegram was despatched to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Viceroy under the signature of the President of the Lad Mandal. "The Lad Mandal on the occasion of the dinner party given to the children of the Lad Bania caste, in memory of the Children's Day, pray for many such happy returns to their Excellencies."

The Hindu Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade, telegraphed as follows:—Hindu Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay, humbly and respectfully congratulates His Excellency on his birthday. Sincerely pray God for Their Excellencies long and happy life.

The following message of congratulation, on behalf of the Parsi Nursing Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade was sent by Dr. Hirabai Ardeshir, Contractor, Lady Superintendent, and Mrs. Shirin Dosabhai Panthaki, Lady Secretary of the Parsi Nursing Division and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, to the Viceroy through the Private Secretary:—"Please convey to His Excellency Lord Hardinge the heartfelt congratulations of Lady Superintendent, Lady Secretary, and Nursing sisters of the Parsi Nursing Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay Corps, on the occasion of the auspicious birthday of His Excellency to-day."

The following telegram was despatched:—The students and staff of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya (Academy of Indian Music) Bombay. Respectfully tender their hearty congratulations and good wishes on this joyous occasion and pray long life and happiness to Their Excellencies.

The following telegram was sent to H. E. Lord Hardinge, by Mr. K. R. Korgawkar, President of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha, Bombay:—"Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha, Bombay, started for the good of the Hindu Backward Classes, wishes Your Excellency God's blessing and prosperity on Your Excellency's birthday and prays that Your Excellency and Lady Hardinge may be still more enshrined in the hearts of the people."

Mr Sitaram Keshai Bole, Hon. Secretary of the Kamagar Hitawardhak Sabha (Millhands and Workmen's Association) sent the following telegram to Lord Hardinge :—" Millhands and Workmen's Association offers greetings and prays Your Excellency and Lady Hardinge may be spared long."

THE CITIZENS OF DELHI.

PRESENT AN ADDRESS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 20.

Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh and Khan Bahadur Ajmal Khan went as a deputation to Viceregal Lodge this morning, and presented an address to H. E. Lord Hardinge, on behalf of the citizens of Delhi. Reading the address, Mr. Sultan Singh begged permission to give expression to the gratitude and deep sense of respect of all the citizens of Delhi towards His Excellency's person on the occasion of his first birthday after the outrageous attempt on his life. The royal boon, by which the old capital of Delhi has been made the new seat of Government, filled their hearts with everlasting gratefulness The citizens of Delhi assured H. E. the Viceroy that there was not a soul in Delhi, who did not heartily thank Providence for having interfered and saved Their Excellencies' lives.

In replying to the deputation, H. E. the Viceroy said.—Gentlemen, in wishing you a cordial welcome, I desire to thank the citizens of Delhi, very warmly, for your presence here, on my birthday and for the kind and affectionate words of welcome that you have brought me from them. I assure you, gentlemen, that I am deeply affected by them. At the same time, I would like to say how profoundly touched I was during the long weeks of my illness by the anxious solicitude and fervent prayers of the citizens of Delhi of all creeds and classes for my complete recovery, which, by Divine intervention, has been attained. I sympathise deeply with your city in its feelings of horror at the unhappy circumstances that attended the ceremony of December 23rd when, by the command of the King-Emperor, Delhi was proclaimed the capital of the Indian Empire. But I rest confident in the hope and knowledge that the loyal citizens of Delhi will themselves take care that no such deplorable outrage shall ever be repeated in their city. I regret very much that owing to circumstances beyond my control, I saw so little of the citizens of Delhi during the last cold weather, but I hope to see much of Delhi and its citizens next winter. I should like, however, to take this opportunity to tell you of the deep interest that I and the Government of India take in the progress and development of the city and of the province of Delhi that are now under our care and assure you that it is our hope and intention with the co-operation and assistance of the city of Delhi to make both the old and new cities into one Imperial Delhi. That shall be worthy of the capital of this Great Empire. I thank you, gentlemen and the citizens of Delhi, again, very warmly for your very kind words and for the kindle thought in sending a deputation to see me to-day.

His Excellency shook hands with the members of the deputation, who then withdrew.

REJOICINGS AT INDORE.

SPEECH BY SIR NARAYEN CHANDAVARKAR.

In ideal weather, Indore in celebration of the Viceroy's birthday presented a grand spectacle. Above 5,000 boys and girls from the local schools assembled in tents in the spacious compound of the King Edward Hall. The Resident of Indore attended and high officials and leading citizens were present. The children sang songs in honour of the Viceroy.

The Chief Minister, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar addressed the gathering and read a leaflet specially prepared for the occasion. This leaflet which was printed in English, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu was distributed together with sweetmeats and portraits of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge to all the children.

Prayer for the Viceroy was offered in the temples and mosques. The public of Indore met in the King Edward Hall in the evening, where thanksgiving celebrations were held. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Chief Minister, addressed the assembly. Amongst others, the Agent to the Governor-General attended this meeting.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar spoke as follows:—

We have gathered here this evening to give public expression to our sense of gratulation and thanks-giving to Providence for saving the life of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India. This is his birthday anniversary and, as you are all aware, it has been observed in many parts of the country as the Children's Day. Before leaving for Europe in about the beginning of April last, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb directed me that this anniversary of the Viceroy's birthday should be celebrated in a befitting manner in this State; and I am glad to say that His Highness' people have identified themselves cordially with the celebration. The only thing wanting to make it all we could wish is the presence of His Highness. We miss him particularly at this gathering where, if he had been present, he would have addressed you in suitable terms. In his absence, that duty has devolved upon me and I shall try to discharge it by his direction to the best of my power. The whole of India rejoices that the cowardly and wicked attempt made last December on the lives of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge failed, that the Viceroy has completely recovered from the effects of the attack and is now in the best of health and strength, guiding by Divine grace the destinies of the people committed to his care, and that India has been saved by Providence from a great calamity, which had it occurred, would have thrown the country's progress centuries backwards. The spirit of impersonal tranquility with which the trial was borne by the Viceroy and his noble wife, both at the time of the dastardly outrage and afterwards, has immensely added to their popularity and drawn the hearts of the people closer unto them than before. It was in the fitness of things that Lady Hardinge should have conceived the happy idea of celebrating the anniversary of His Excellency's birthday in a special manner and of consecrating it as the Children's Day. We had a gathering of children in this city of Indore this morning; and similar gatherings have taken place in other districts of this State. We have all witnessed the glee and joy of the children and how they have imparted the sense of their innocent mirth to the occasion.

LENA FRANCOIS, the brightest of the Dancers at the Royal Opera House.

The children have done their duty to day but this birthday celebration would be incomplete if we, the elders failed to do ours. Hence the present gathering. We have met to offer our united prayers to God for the Viceroy and his noble wife, whose high calm has marked in a memorable manner their great strength. We have observed this day as the Children's Day. What is the import of that? What could have placed children first and foremost in Lady Hardinge's mind when she thought of marking this as the Children's Day? Our first and simplest answer would I apprehend be that Lady Hardinge is a woman and it is natural that woman should think of children first. There is something in that answer. In her instructive book called "The Family," Helen Bosanquet tells us this story. "They must hinder your work very much, I said to a mother busy about the kitchen, with a two year old clinging to her skirts. 'I'd never get through my work without them' was the instant rejoinder, and in it lay the answer to much of our sentimental commiseration of hard-worked mothers." Now, that answer, carefully analysed, means much more than the mother to whom Helen Bosanquet spoke, apparently intended. Just pursue that mother's idea At the very start you have the fact that nearly every religion that has earned man's brute instincts has held forth the child as the pattern of Heaven Whether the Christian uses the sacred invitation "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of God", or whether the Hindu sings the chant of his saint who prayed for the sweet simplicity and grace of childhood, the child has always served as the symbol of sanctity. And there we may well say in these days of Science, Religion and Science meet, for has not the biologist declared that the child is nearer the line of progress than the mere artificially grown up man? It is the steadily advancing recognition of that truth that has led the leading statesmen and thinkers of this twentieth century to term it the Children's Century.

"THE CRY OF THE AGE."

Through the noises of wars, creeds, and controversies, the challenging voice of our age speaking is that of faith, home and humanity. Leading thinkers in Europe have said that Francis Thompson's Sonnet on "The Hound of Heaven" voiced the inner yearning of this Century when he ended his poem a few years ago with the glorious line: "Thou dravest love when thou dravest Me." I rather venture to think that the beautiful soul of that poet of the twentieth century struck its true key note when he gave to the world his songs about children, and when he lived his life, so to say, by selling or giving toys to them in the streets of London. The child is in the air now all throughout the civilised world. The cry of the age is: "Back to the child." The laws that have been made and are being made for the nurture, care, and protection of children, and the increasing attention given to the problem of their education, are evidence in one direction of that fact, revealing more than ever the practical truth covered by the old homely proverb that character is not taught but caught. Children are not learners only: they are and ought to be our teachers too. They are, said one of the wisest of men, who knew human nature well, among the makers of man's and woman's personality. This view of child nature was prominent in the mind of our Rishi when he said every teacher pray to God for light from his pupils. The Child spirit of faith, hope and charity is indeed to uphold us and guide us in this age of restlessness, when material and moral problems arise with perplexing speed. That is the lesson for us of this Children's Day, for which we must be thankful to Lady Hardinge. And with the faith of the child let me as the spokesman of His Highness the Maharaja on this occasion invite you to unite our voices and send forth our prayers to God for His Grace and Mercy to the Viceroy on this birthday celebration in his honour and call for His choicest blessings on Lord Hardinge, his noble wife, and the people whom he loves and who love him as one of their own.

IN OTHER STATIONS.

CALCUTTA.

The children's day in Calcutta was spoilt by bad weather. Arrangements had been made to entertain 50,000 children. The entertainments were timed to start at 4 o'clock and just half an hour earlier a very heavy shower of rain fell. Again when the little ones were being martialled up at the various centres it rained again, but though there was some confusion the many willing helpers, who had given their services, were able to get the children into shelter and to distribute to them sweets, toys, etc., and entertain them. In the buildings round about the College square 8,000 children were entertained, at the Madrasa 7,000 Mahomedans, at the C. M. S. College 7, 00, and at St. Xavier's college, 7,000, in addition to which there were numerous other centres. Portraits of Lord and Lady Hardinge were exhibited and garlanded. Short speeches were made and cheers for their Excellencies terminated the proceedings.

SIMLA.

At a public meeting of Hindu residents of Simla held yesterday in the Arya Samaj hall under the presidency of the Rajah of Bilaspur the following resolution was moved by the Raja of Jungh.

"That this meeting of Hindus in a public meeting assembled in Simla, offer their most humble and profound thanks to the source of all goods, for having in his boundless mercy, permitted our beloved Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, to enter to-day upon his fifty-first year.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya moved the first resolution which ran as follows:—

That this meeting offers its most respectful but cordial congratulations to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge and on His Excellency's attaining his fifty-first birthday, and hopes and prays that His Excellency may be spared for many long years in health and happiness to promote the good of India and the glory of England.

Mr. Lala Mohan Lall, B.L., moved a vote of thanks to the chair.

A large number of people attended the meeting and all the resolutions were carried with acclamation. It was also resolved to forward copies of the resolutions to H. E. the Viceroy.

MADRAS.

His Excellency the Viceroy's brithday was celebrated in nearly all the schools in Madras. Funds had been collected by a committee, composed of the leading citizens of Madras, who allotted sums for the purpose of entertaining the children of the various schools, each institution making its own arrangements.

BANGALORE.

Fully 25,000 children of all classes took part in Lady Hardinge's Children's Day celebrations yesterday. Sir Hugh Daly, British Resident, addressed them at some length on the significance of the day.

POONA.

The Viceroy's birthday was celebrated among other institutions by the Gayan Samaj of Poona, which held a meeting of its members and friends in the hall of Sardar V. K. Raste's residence, Mehunpura, Poona city. The proceedings included an address by M. B. T. Sahasrabuddhe, the Secretary, and one by Raja Murli Monohar Bahadur of Hyderabad. Afterwards a programme of music was given, a birthday song by the school children terminating the proceedings.

Sweetmeats and portraits of their Excellencies were distributed to every pupil of the city Schools and also to those of Col. Young's Primary Marathi School, Yerauda, and Mr. Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed's School, Civil Lines. All the children assembled in the Reay Market. The Municipality had allotted a grant for this purpose and a public subscription had been made, caps and other articles of clothing were also given to regular and industrious pupils. The money collected was distributed by the Municipality among the St. Helena's High School, the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission School, Synagogue Street and the Jewish School to help in the celebration of the day.

SECUNDERABAD.

The Children's Day was celebrated at the park, Hyderabad, in a manner befitting the premier state in India. On the arrival of H.H. the Nizam, the several bands present struck up the State National Anthem, and the leading nobles received His Highness at the entrance and conducted him to a dias, where, he was accompanied by his two eldest sons and two little princesses. Thousands of persons occupied the immense Durbar Hall and some ten to twelve thousand children participated in the treat provided by His Highness.

Mr. Hydri, then read an address, in Urdu expressing the sentiments of his Highness with regard to the occasion. Mr. Wakefield read the same in English, after which, resounding cheers were given for Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge, and His Highness the Nizam. Sweetmeats and medals were distributed among the eager children, whose clothing presented a blaze of colours.

Among those present were Major Minchin, First Assistant Resident, Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, Nawab Khan Khanan Bahadur, Nawab Fak-ul-mulk, Bahadur, Mr. Glancy, Mr. Groves Law, Mr. Dunlop, Nawab Imad-ul-mulk and most of the leading officials.

LAHORE.

Lord Hardinge's birthday was celebrated with great rejoicings in Lahore yesterday. Various societies, associations and samajas held prayer meetings and under the management of the Fete Committee some 35,000 Indian children were given sweetmeats in addition to the European and Eurasian children. A children's fair was held in the city Gardens where various kinds of amusements were provided. The King's regiment and the police lent their bands for the entertainment.

Reports of similar rejoicings are coming from all parts of the province. The Maharaja of Kashmir has given sweetmeats to 25,000 children at Srinagar at his own expense.

ALLAHABAD.

About 5,000 children took part in the Viceroy's birthday celeberations here. A large number of children, especially those belonging to the European Schools, could not do so owing to the schools being closed and teachers being away. Prayers were offered for Their Excellencies and congratulatory telegrams were despatched. Refreshments, and other amusements were provided, the arrangements being in the hands of the authorities of the schools concerned. Besides telegrams from individual schools, a message was sent by the Celebration Committee on behalf of the children and citizens.

AHMEDABAD.

H. E. the Viceroy's birthday was celebrated here in all schools of the city. About 21, 00 children were entertained. The photos of Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Hardinge, and sweets were distributed to children who sang "Raj Git" after which the headmaster of each school narrated the history of he bomb throwing at Delhi.

Last the Beni Israel community held a special thanksgiving service at their synagogue when blessings were offered to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge.

AGRA.

Elaborate preparations had been in progress at Agra for the celebration of the Children's Day, a strong local committee had collected subscriptions for the distribution of sweets and a fair was to have been held in MacDonnell Park. However as cholera has made its appearance in quarters that had been hitherto free from it. A telegram was sent to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge asking her permission to postpone the festivities to a later date. Her Ladyship has sent a gracious reply to the Secretary of the committee approving the postponement, and expressing her sympathy with the cholera-stricken people.

COCHIN.

Over 4,500 children were treated at Cochin and a telegram conveying the childrens' thanks to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, and their loyal congratulations to His Excellency Lord Hardinge was sent by the Cochin Municipal Chairman.

VIZAGAPATAM.

The loyal subjects of Pithapuda, Vizagapatam District, telegraphed their wishes for God's blessing and prosperity on His Excellency Lord Hardinge on his birthday and through the coming years.

A similar message was also sent by His Holiness Sri Jagadguru of Sivaganga.

NANDOD.

The Maharaja and all his subjects observed this day as one of heartfelt rejoicing and humble and devout thanksgiving. The whole town wore a gala appearance. The 83 schools in the State were given a holiday and the five thousand children attending them were feted. His Highness the Maharaja, Sir Shhatrasinhji gave a banquet in the evening.

PACHMARHI.

In the celebration of the Viceroy's birthday, the European children were entertained by the Chief Commissioner and Lady Robertson at the Residency. An entertainment was also provided by them for the Indian children at the school-house.

DACCA.

The Dacca Childrens' Entertainment Committees which thoroughly represent both the Hindu and Mahomedan public, have wired tendering to His Excellency the Viceroy their hearty and respectful congratulations on this happy occasion,

MULTAN.

Over two thousand school boys were entertained yesterday at Langhekhan's garden and were presented with the pictures of Their Excellencies and handkerchiefs containing sweets. Various sporting competitions were held and the prizes were distributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the winners. The girls were similarly entertained at the schools. During the day, the poor were fed at the temples, mosques, dharmsalas. A public entertainment by the zemindars of the district was also held at the Langhekhan's garden.

JAMKHANDI.

Yesterday was celebrated at Jamkhandi in honour of the birthday of H. E. the Viceroy A grand childrens' fete was held in the hall and grounds of the Patsram Bhan High School. A public meeting was held and was attended by all townsmen and the State officials; the Chief presiding. A short sketch of the life of H. E. the Viceroy was read and Gymnastic exercises were gone through. Sweets and photos of Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Hardinge, were distributed to the children. Cheers to their Majesties the King Emperor, and the Queen Empress, and to Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Hardinge, terminated the proceedings.

KOLHAPUR.

The children and students of Kolhapur passed a joyful day in honour of the birthday of Lord Hardinge. His Highness Chhatrapati Maharaja and the Kolhapur Municipality have provided two shields named after Their Excellencies, and awarded to the best wrestlers among the Kolhapur students. Matches for these shields were the special features of the day. Over five thousand children sang the National anthem and witnessed the final wrestling bouts for the Hardinge Shields. A message of congratulation was wired to Simla. The Girls, assembled in Ahalyabai School.

Sweets were distributed to all the children.

LONAVLA.

The Birthday of the Viceroy was celebrated yesterday, all the children of the various schools in Lonavla Municipal District schools taking part. Each school had its own meeting and after prayers were offered for the Viceroy's health, sweetmeats and souvenirs were presented to each child These were the gifts of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Patel and Mr. Dinshaw Kavasji of Khandala. Hearty cheers were given for Their Excellencies and the proceedings concluded with God Save the King.

MEHSANA.

Children's Day was enthusiastically celebrated in Mehsana, and all the Kasba towns and villages in the Kadi district of the Baroda State. Prayers were offered for the Viceroy's long life. The children were splendidly entertained with sweets and were presented with the Viceroy's portrait.

SANGLI.

Children's day was observed throughout the State with great eclat. About 1,800 boys and girls assembled in the high school compound, where were present the State officials and other gentry. An inspiring address eulogizing the services of Lord Hardinge was delivered by Mr. Deodhar, High School shastri. Sweets and fruits were distributed to the boys, and clothing was given to the poor and to deserving students. The Chamber of Commerce contributed liberally.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the homeward mails of the 14th instant, arrived at Aden, at 7-30 a.m. on Friday, the 20th idem.

LADY E. DIXON arrived in Bombay yesterday, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette."

SIR CHARLES and Lady Bayley will halt for a few hours at Allahabad on Sunday on their way from Simla to Bankipore.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6*)

have received and their experience in their several trades and professions. They take their pleasures strenuously, and must have them as high flavoured as may be dared. It is they who are the vulgarisers of "English Society" through all its grades; to the highest; until now, the vicarage, the rectory, the convent and the monastery and some quiet country homes have become almost the last refuges of English culture in the highest left to us. The best Americans rather resent the assumption that all classes in the United States are addicted to the objectionable terpischorean exhibitions which I hope will soon be a thing of the past in respectable English drawing-rooms. Mr. Oscar Browning writing from Rome on the 29th instant said that he had just been asking an American in the reading room of the hotel what he was reading. He replied *The Times*, and added that it seemed to be occupied by the discussion of so-called "American" dances, which would be entirely barred, indeed never heard of, in the best American society. Since he has been abroad, Americans have told Mr. Browning the same about "rag-time" music. Why "he asks" does our English society persist in copying the worst features of American society instead of learning from the best? He has a very high opinion of Americans as dancers. He spent six continuous summers at the Maloja, in the Engadine, where they had a magnificent ball-room and continual dancing. The best dancers in the hotel, especially among the men, were Americans. They beat all other nations in grace, refinement, and efficiency. They told him that in America dancing is regarded as a branch of athletics and that the best athletes are the best dancers. They also gave him the name of a man who had founded a school of refined dancing in America, and who had exercised a powerful influence and made elegant dancing very popular among the young men." Our "minuet" lancers were a model; anything savouring of "kitchen" was ruthlessly barred. If Mr. Browning who seasoned College don, though he be evidently no puritan, was present at the magnificent ball in the Royal Albert Hall last night, he must have enjoyed the stately dances that were given by Madame Pavlova and her company. This great and gorgeous dance was called "The Fete at Versailles," and there was nothing rag-tag about the Court of the Land Monarque. The dances with which the Russan artistes entranced the brilliant company which included her Majesty the Queen, were all those of the period when as Burke said "vice lost half its cost by losing all its grossness."

HAPPY THINGS.

From the Star :—

A contemporary's headline,

"AL LRIHT" WHICH WAS ALL WRONG,

is quite the happiest thing of the day.

The next happiest thing of the day is the announcement in another column on the same page of the Star that "Mrs. Justice Astbury took his seat for the first time to-day as a judge of the Chancery Division." Feminism has gone far but not quite so far as to allow a Judge's wife to take his seat on the bench of the Chancery or any other division of the High Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A RECENT INSOLVENCY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The report of my insolvency proceedings in your issue of Thursday is sufficiently misleading to justify my asking the favour of correcting it. This I feel is due to the company and myself alike.

I was unfortunately compelled to close my own business in Bargalore some years ago, not owing to extravagance or business incapacity, but in consequence of circumstances over which I had no control, resulting from a night burglary, when valuable property entrusted to my care was stolen. Although advised that I was not legally liable, I accepted responsibility and made every endeavour, with partial success, to liquidate debts thus contracted.

The curios referred to in your report were not worth Rs. 7,000. They were sent in 1907, by request to and sold through the medium of a well-known art dealer in Delhi and the full sum realised, viz., Rs. 45, was remitted by me to the owner. The fact that the learned judge granted a clear discharge would indicate that he did not credit the story put forward by this creditor. These transactions occured prior to my joining my present employers, who were aware of my circumstances and it was with the consent and approval of the managemnt, I filed my schedule.

I have, during the past 20 years, travelled extensively from Kabul to Tuticorin in charge of valuables, involving at times the independent responsibility of as large a sum as £150,000, and my Company and I are equally anxious that the report above referred to, should be so amended that no misconstruction of actual facts should be possible or that my integrity should in any way, be impugned.—Yours, etc.

FRED. E. DUNN.

Bombay, June 20.

THE PANDAY ROAD CORNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am very glad to find on my return from the hills that the dangerous corner at the junction of Panday Road and Wod house Road has been removed. Driving round this corner is safer than it was, but so long as the high pillars of the gate are allowed to remain only half the danger may be said to have gone, as one is not able to see beyond a few yards while turning the corner. If the work is to be properly accomplished these pillars should be taken down at least three feet each, or they should be shifted inside the compound at least three feet from the line of the road so as to cause no obstruction to drivers.

COLABA.

Bombay, June 18

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain C. Hemsley, 61th Pioneers, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding, 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

Lieut. H. H. E. Gossett, R.E., on return from leave, is posted to Bangalore.

Major A. K. Heyland, Supply and Transport Corps, is appointed Officer in charge, Supply and Transport, Aden Brigade.

Captain S. J. Donovan, Army Service Corps, is transferred from Bombay to Poona.

REGIMENTAL.

10th Jats.—Lieut. J. D. Standen, to be officiating Double Company Commander.

34th Horse.—Lieut. W.G. Elphinston, to be officiating Squadron Commander.

83rd Wallajabad Lt. Infantry—Lieut. W. T. Windler, to be officiating Adjutant.

94th Infantry.—Captain J. Martin, to be officiating Double Company Commander.

30th Punjabis.—Captain W. K. P. Wilson, to be officiating Double Company Commander.

97th Infantry.—Lieut. E. S. Woodward, to be officiating Double Company Commander.

Lieut. W. T. Fletcher, to be officiating Quarter-Master.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Captain S. Boyd, to be officiating Superintendent of Instruction

97th Deccan Infantry.—Major W. J. P. Preston, Double Company Commander and officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain W. C. Kirkwood, Double Company Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Colonel F. H. Hardy, officiating as Commandant, School of Musketry, Pachmarhi.

2nd Rajput Lt. Infantry.—Captain R. T. Arundell, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major H. T. Naylor, permitted to retire.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave :—Lieut. V. H. Hardy, 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, 2 months, in India; Lieut. G. G. Murray, 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, 2 months, in India; Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Lowis, 10th Jats, 90 days in India; Captain S. G. Bates, 7th Hussars, 7 months, ex India; Lieut. C. Holland, No. 9 Ammunition Column, 3 months, in India; Lieut R. A. Addington, 26th Cavalry, 3 months, ex India; Captain J. W. Lane, R. A. M. C., 6 months, ex India; Major A.G. Bremner, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 1 year, ex India and Major A. W.N. Raven, 117th Mahrattas, 6 months, 8 days, ex India, pending retirement.

INVESTITURE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 20.

H. E. the Governor intends, at the Levee to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on the 24th instant, to invest the Chief of Jamkhindi with the insignia of K. C. I. E., and to present letters of patent of Knighthood to the Hon. Sir Charles Herbert Armstrong; the insignia of the C. B. to General G. F. Gorringe, the C.S.I, to the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, the C. I. E. to Col. R. W. Dunlop, the Imperial Service Order to Messrs. D. J. Murtrie and Ravji Balaji Kharandikar, the First Class Kaiserihind Medal to Dr. J. A. Turner the 2nd class to Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas and the King's police medal to Rao Saheb Maruti Tukaram Kamte.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—June 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major-Gen R Bannatine-Allason, C B	Lieut D S R Macpherson, 7 s R
Major-Gen G A Cookson, C B	Lieut C L Andrewes, 31 Lrs
Col C V Mainwaring, 89 Punj	Lieut D B Edwards, 39 C I H
Col S W S Lyons, 1 M S	Lieut M H Jackson, 2 Lrs
Lieut-Col I N S Bertie Clay, R A	Lieut N Merton, 8 Cav
Lieut-Col A War[illegible] 30 Punj	Lieut C F Scrope, 66 Punj
Lieut-Col J P Barnes, 6 Cav	Mr. H E Holme
Lieut-Col P C Palin, 14 Sikhs	Major D Donahawe
Lieut-Col H N Boone, 3 Lrs	Malik Mohd Hayat Khan
Lieut-Col M A Ker, 5 G R	M D W M Gambley
Lieut-Col J P Barnes, 6 Cav	Mrs Hook
Major R Hawkes, 3 Sikh	Mr F D Hardiege
Major F D Russell, 1 Lrs	M H Few
Major W G H Manley, R F A	Mr G H Bailey
Major C R Harbord, 30 Lrs	Mr D Bray
Major H L Crosthwait, R E	Major T S Ferrest
Capt T W Shingsby, 22 Cav	Mr S F Jenkins
Capt R J Clarke, 8 Raj Rif	Mr C L Dundas
Capt J F Tyrell, R A	Mr L F Morehead
Capt E H Dumford, 38 Punj	Mr J R Rogers
Capt K R McCloughin, 14 Sikhs	Mr A Macgregor
Capt E T McEnery, S T C	Mr T J Metcalfe
Capt J Peters, 10 Lrs	Mr E B N Taylor
Capt B H Hall, 93 I F	Mr A M Veitch
Capt R F Hill, 12 Bal	Mr E J Seay
Capt A H Gwyn, I A	Mr H Rattledge
Capt W Harforte, R E	Mr J E Webster
Capt C J Rose	Mr E B Thompson
Lieut T Rohan, Poona Vol Rifles	Mr T S Smith
	M W A H Miles
	Mr W R G Smith
	Mr M B Chanbra, C S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col J Henegan, D S O, 10 G R, 4 mo M C	Mrs A McInerny, to Nov 12, 1913, on M C
Major G Y C Hunter, I M S, 3 mo M C	Mr E B Thompson, 3 mo M C
Capt C P Connor, I M S, 10 days	Mr W G George, 6 mo M C
Lieut H Macdonald, 11 Lrs 1 mo	Mr E B N Taylor, 4 mo M C
Lieut W de H Haig, R E, 6 mo M C	Mr W Phillips, 7 days M C.
Mr F Galford, 5 mo M C.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W Phillips.

SHOOTING OF MR. BERNARD HALL.

At the Central Criminal Court June 3rd, before Mr. Justice Rowlatt, Jeannie Baxter, aged 24, who pleaded "Not guilty" to an indictment and coroner's inquisition charging her with the murder of Julian Bernard Hall, an airman, was found 'Guilty' of manslaughter and was sentenced to three years penal servitude.

BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King's birthday was celebrated on June 3 in delightful weather. From dawn till sunset the sun shone brilliantly. Although the day was not observed as a general holiday, the Royal Courts of Justice were closed, and business at the public offices was largely suspended. The Trooping of the Colour on the Horse Guards Parade, in the presence of the King and Queen, was the most brilliant of the out-door celebrations in London, and, as usual, attracted a large and distinguished company, as well as vast crowds of the general public. A salute of forty-one guns was fired in St. James's Park after the ceremony. Church bells were rung, The Union Jack was flown over the public, and many of the private buildings of the country, and illuminations were general in the West End of London in the evening. The usual Ministerial dinners were held, and the guests afterwards attended the official reception at the India Office. The day was also fittingly celebrated throughout the British Empire, and by the British colonies in the Continental capitals and elsewhere. The King received birthday greetings from the German Emperor and other foreign Sovereigns as well as from members of the Royal family in this country, from the President of the United States, from the Dominions, from British communities on the Continent, and from public bodies at Home.

The following were present at the State dinner given by the Marquess of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, at Crewe House, on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday.—Viscount Morley (Lord President of the Council), Lord George Hamilton, Viscount Midleton, Lord Islington, Lord Inchcape, Lord Sydenham, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. P., Bishop Copleston, the Hon. E. S. Montagu, M. P., Sir Felix Schuster, General Sir Charles Egerton, General Sir Edmund Barrow, General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Sir John Hewett, Sir Thomas Holderness, Sir Arthur Hirtzel, Sir Hugh Barnes, Lieut.-Col. Sir David Barr, Sir James La Touche, Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir James Thomson Lieut.-Col. Sir James Dunlop Smith, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Robert Carlyle, Surg. Gen. Sir Pardey Lukis, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Willcocks, Sir Theodoro Morison, Surgeon-General, Sir Arthur Branfoot, Sir Charles Cleveland, Sir Stenning Edgerley, Sir Arnold White, Mr. A. Brereton, Mr. W. Badock, Mr. R. W. Gillan, Mr. A. A. Baig, Mr. R. C. Barker, Mr. W. Foster, Mr. L. Currie, Mr. H. W. Harding, Mr. F. W. Newmarch, Mr. H. A. Haines, Mr. M. C. Seton, Mr. F. C. Drake, Mr. C. E. Mallet, Mr. H. W. Fry, Mr. F. H. Lucas, Mr. S. K. Brown, Mr. Charles Clay, and Mr. H Peel.

In celebration of his birthday the King entertained all the workmen on the Sandringham Estate, nearly 600 in number at the Wolferton Stud Farm. Mr. Frank Beck, the Sandringham estate agent, presided, and His Majesty's health was drunk with enthusiasm. A message was received from Buckingham Palace acknowledging the workmen's congratulations.

From her sitting-room in Buckingham Palace, the Queen, by pressing an electric button, on June 3 opened a new hospital consumptive children at Weston, a suburb of Toronto. The institution is to be known as the "Queen Mary" Hospital. In order that the Queen might be associated with the ceremony elaborate arrangements had been made for bringing Buckingham Palace into direct communication with the new hospital. A special wire had been laid by the Post Office to the office of the Commercial Cable Company, who reserved one of their cables for a short time for the purpose of the ceremony, and, from the landing-point at Canso, Nova Scotia, there was gain a direct connection over the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph wires to Weston. By means of the Gott patent, which has made possible the linking-up of land lines and submarine cables, an electric signal was transmitted by the Queen at half-past six (1 p.m. Toronto time) which automatically released a leaver, and thus opened the door of the new hospital. A minute later the deflection of the needle on the galvanometer in the Queen's room indicated the reply of the hospital authorities acknowledging that the signal had been received.

In addition to the celebration of Alexandra Day in London on Wednesday, June 25, it is announced that the anniversary will be commemorated in over 300 provincial cities and towns. Orders for five million roses, emblem approved by Queen Alexandra, to be worn on the day, have been received from the provinces alone, and, when the requirements of the forty-three committees now at work in London are known, it is expected that the total will reach twenty millions. There are also being made at Groom's Crippleage 50,000 wreaths, to be worn around the hats of the lady flower-sellers.

In the House of Commons on May 30, Mr. Cowan moved the second reading of the Scottish Home Rule Bill, and Mr. Scott Dickson proposed its rejection. Mr. Balfour declared that it was impossible to build up a federal system piecemeal, and severely criticised the proposals. Mr. McKinnon Wood, on behalf of the Government, approved the principal of the Bill without committing himself to its details. The Bill was approved by a majority of forty-five, and referred to a Committee of the whole House.

In the House of Lords on June 2, on the motion for the second reading of the Territorial Force Ballot Bill, the Lord Chancellor expressed approval of Lord Landsdowne's suggestion that physical training should be given in schools, but said it was premature to despair of the success of the Territorial Force, as the recruiting this year had risen to 61,000. The Marquess of Lansdowne remarked that the effect of Lord Roberts's speeches seemed to be not to hinder but to stimulate recruiting. Lord Lucas aroused a storm of protest by declaring that the National Service League attracted to its banner every "slacker." The Marquess of Salisbury remarked that probably Lord Lucas regarded Lord Roberts as a "slacker," and said the attitude Lord Lucas had taken up was scarcely decent. The Bill was withdrawn. The Underground Workshops Bill was read a second time.

The second reading of the Finance Bill was the subject of debate in the Commons. Mr. Lloyd George maintained that he had been fully justified in predicting a "glowing" year, and said the Customs and Excise receipts were up by £800,000, already. Mr Austen Chamberlain said that, judging by his language, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had budgeted in a condition of hopefulness which became recklessness in a man carrying his responsibilities. Mr. Snowden moved an amendment declaring that an unfair proportion of taxation was imposed on the poorer classes. He asked whether any member believed that the working classes would be worse off under a German Government, after the ravages of war had passed away, than they were under a British Government. The debate was adjourned, On the motion of Mr. Fletcher, the Committee on the London County Council (General Powers) Bill was instructed not to sanction an exchange of land proposed in one of the clauses in relation to Parliament Hill Fields except on the principle of equality of area. The instruction was carried by 190 votes to seventy-three.

In the House of Commons on June 3 the adjourned debate on the Mental Deficiency Bill was resumed, and the second reading of the Bill was carried by 368 votes to eleven. The House rose early.

In the House of Commons on June 4 Mr. Birrell stated that the rifles detained by the Customs authorities at Belfast numbered about 500, and further proceedings would no doubt be taken in pursuance of the law. In Committee on the Navy Estimates Mr. C. Roberts suggested that blue-jackets who did not take the rum ration should receive a penny instead of the nine-sixteenths of a penny proposed to be given. Mr. Macnamara refused to entertain the suggestion which, he said, would cost about 100,000*l.* a year. Major Archer-Shee called attention to a report in one of the papers as to the condition of His Majesty's ship "Psyche," on the Australian Station, and asked why the officials of Sydney dockyard were unable to examine ships properly and to see they went to sea in a seaworthy condition. M. Macnamara said he did not admit that Sydney dockyard was undermanned.

Mr. Arthur Brampton, President of the Birmingham Libera Association, at a meeting of West Birmingham Liberals on June 2, said it was bad for a constituency to remain unrepresented as West Birmingham had been for a number of years, but if Mr. Chamberlain should again be nominated he suggested Liberals should allow him to be elected.

Mr. Runciman, Minister for Agriculture, addressed a farmers' meeting at Trowbridge on June 3. He said he could assure the farmers that the Government were not going to embark on the single tax. Referring to the minimum wage proposals, he said he could express no opinion until he saw what they were. The wages of agricultural labourers, and the conditions of employment, varied in different districts, anything like uniform legislation was absolutely out of the question. He would, of course, be only too glad to see agricultural labourers receiving the full remuneration they were worth, but to impose a hard-and-fast line all over the country was a total impossibility.

Mr. Sidney H. Beard, of Belmont Court, Paignton, recently addressed a letter to Mr. Bonar Law asking him, for the sake of the Unionist cause, to consider the desirability of making an official declaration concerning a repeal of the Finance Act and its land taxation. Mr. Bonar Law replied under date May 28 as follows:—"I have your letter of the 23rd, and I think I have shown by recent speeches, both in the House and out of it, that I fully realise the evil which has been done by the land taxes, and that for that evil some remedy must be found."

Lord Derby, who presided on May 30 at the nineteenth annual concert and distribution of awards of the Association of Conservative Clubs, read letters from Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson. Mr. Bonar Law wrote:—"The Government can no longer even pretend to have the support of the people of this country, and, in my belief, in spite of the fetters in which they are held by the Nationalist Party, the time cannot be long delayed when the verdict which has been pronounced at Newmarket and Altrincham will be pronounced with equal emphasis by the whole country at a general election." Sir Edward Carson wrote:—"The Unionist clubmen of Ireland are determined to resist at any cost the imposition upon them of a form of government which no independent and manly citizen would for a moment tolerate. . . We appreciate the difficulties, but we never waver, and with the help of the members of your clubs I believe we cannot be defeated." Lord Derby said that they had won two splendid elections by splendid majorities. None of our short head business, but the sort of thing that gave confidence from start to finish. You put down your glasses and said, "Well, I have won this all right." That was the sort of way he liked to see an election won. But by-elections could not avoid the dangers of the Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment Bills, and the only way in which they could be defeated was that at the next election—by which time they might have become law—the people should know clearly that the succeeding Government could have no alternative but to retrace the steps of the present Government and rescind those two iniquitous Bills.

Up to May 1 the amount paid into the National Health and Unemployment Funds was nearly £18,600,000. The cost of printing up to that date is estimated at £134,000.

The Queen's Hall was crowded on June 4, when the first of the public lectures dealing with the Antarctic expedition of the late Capt. Scott was given by Commander Evans. Among those present were Mr. Asquith, Miss Asquith, Lady Scott, Sir John Simon, and Lieut. Victor Campbell, a member of, expedition. Mr. Churchill was in the chair, and stringent precautions were taken in order to prevent any interruption of the meeting by suffragists.

The "Times" is informed that the Institute Francais de Londres is organising a battle of flowers by aeroplane, and also one on the lines of the Carnival at Nice, at Hendon on June 25, in celebration of the visit of President Poincare. In the morning the President will witness a procession of considerably over 100 motor-cars, all entered for competition for the best-decorated car, from the balcony of Marble Arch House. The proceeds are to be devoted to the French charities in London and the Institute Francais de Londres. The Westminster City Council will decorate the streets through which the French President will pass at a cost not exceeding £500. In accordance with precedent, an address of welcome will be presented.

At the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Middlesex held on May 30 at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Lord George Hamilton, who has just completed his twenty-first year of office as Provincial Grand master, was presented with a handsome inlaid writing-table, a pair of silver candlesticks, and a silver inkstand. The presentation was made by Mr. T. F. Halsey, the Deputy Grand Master of England. On behalf of the members of the Grand Lodge, Lady George Hamilton was also presented with a drawing-room screen. The presents were acknowledged by Lord George in a speech in which he evinced much emotion. He said that the instincts of his wife were truly Masonic, and he was greatly indebted to her for her help and encouragement.

The Home Office has prohibited the "Aerial Derby" round London for the "Daily Mail £100 gold cup, which was to have taken place to-morrow, June 7, and the War Office has also taken objection to the proposed route for the water-plane race round Great Britain for the "Daily Mail" £5,000, prize the start of which has been arranged for Aug. 16. The action is in each case based on the recent regulations of the Home Office in regard to "prohibited areas."

Mr. H. G. Hawker, the holder of the British duration "record" of eight hours in the air, succeeded on May 31 in beating the British altitude "record" of 10,50. feet. He ascended at Brooklands aerodrome just after 6 p.m. in an 80 h.p. Gnome-engined Sopwith biplane in a stiff breeze, and Flying in a spiral gradually mounted until the engine stopped owing to the freezing of the carburettor, when he came down in a steep dive, taking eight minutes for the descent. His barograph registered 11,300 feet. Mr. de Haviland's flight made in a B.E. warplane at Salisbury Plain last year, however, still holds good as a passenger-carrying height "record." Mr. Hawker is to be awarded a special prize of £ 50.

The House of Commons on May 30, for the first time in its history, passed the second reading of a Scottish Home Rule Bill. The decision was purely academic—because by general admission the Bill can go no farther—and it was arrived at after a discussion which everyone who heard it must have felt to be utterly unreal. Little was said about the merits of the Bill by those who profess Scottish Home Rule views, and the conclusion was inveitable that the scheme was not regarded as a serious legislative effort, and that the main object of the debate was, as Sir George Younger remarked, to manufacture Scottish opinion. In the division about a dozen Scottish Liberal members were paired for the Bill, including Mr. Asquith Mr. Churchill, and the Lord Advocate. The following members of the Cabinet voted for the Bill:—Mr. Birrell, Mr. Burns, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Rufus Issacs, Mr. Mc Kenna, Mr J. A. Pease, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and Mr. McKinnon Wood. Of the Irish Nationalists sixty-one voted for the Bill as well as several of the Brienites, and about a dozen Labour members. During the course of the debate Scottish Liberal members took half-hour turns at the door as whips. There was a better attendance of Unionists than of Liberals.

Women suffragists are believed to be responsible for an attempt to burn Shields Road Railway Station, Glasgow. Late on May 31 a railway workman saw smoke issuing from a waiting room on the north platform. The station-master and porters succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Immediately afterwards it was discovered that a fire had also broken out in a waiting-room on the south platform. The station staff rushed there, and, after some time, managed to subdue the flames. Later examination showed that a large quantity of firelighters and pieces of cloth saturated with paraffin oil had been placed in lavatories near the waiting-rooms and then set on fire Candles had also evidently been used, as a partly burned candle was found in one of the waiting rooms. Just before the outbreak a porter saw two women coming from the direction of the ladies' waiting-room. One was aged about fifty and the other about thirty.

The shipbuilding output on the Clyde during the month of May totals 56,000 tons spread over thirty-one vessels, as compared with 53,500 tons in the corresponding month last year. The total for the first five months of the year shows an increase of nearly 40,000 tons over that of the corresponding period of 1912. The yards are still busy, but very few new contracts are being placed.

The Customs authorities have detained twelve cases of rifles with bayonets which were landed on June 3 from the steamer 'Helen' at the York Dock as part of a general cargo from Manchester. The cases were consigned "To order" and were described as containing "electrical plant." They have not been officially seized, but it is understood that they are being detained owing to misdescription and misdirection to await the arrival of the consignee to claim them. In all probability nobody will make a claim for the cases now that it has become known that they have been detained.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland resumed its deliberations in Belfast on June 4. It was announced that the lay memorial against Home Rule has been signed by upwards of 131,000 Presbyterians over sixteen years of age, including names from practically every congregation and district in Ireland.

The annual three-days' show of the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society concluded at Belfast on May 30. Mr. H. Le Marchant (East Croydon, Surrey) won the Inver Challenge Cup presented by the late Sir Hugh Smiley for the best gelding or mare driven in single harness. The Hackney Horse Society's silver medal for the best gelding or mare by a registered hackney sire was secured by Mr. Philip Smith (Aston-on-Mersey), while the Venture Challenge Cup presented by Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt for the best gelding or mare shown in single harness was awarded to Mr. Philip Smith's Queen of Ayr.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A very deep and disastrous impression has been made throughout Austria-Hungary by the revelations in regard to the suicide of Col Redl, of the General Staff and Chief of Staff of the Prague Army Corps. The Emperor has ordered the appointment of a special commission to inquire into and reform the organisation of the General Staff. According to the "Prager Tagblatt," five officers of the Austrian General Staff, while spying in Russia, were betrayed by Col. Redl. Three are now in Siberia and two are imprisoned at Warsaw.

In consequence of the acquittal of an Opposition Deputy, M. Zoltan Desy, defendant in a political libel suit brought against him by the Hungarian Premier, Dr. de Lukacs, the Hungarian Cabinet decided on June 3 to tender its resignation to the Crown.

GERMANY.

The battleship "Ersatz Weissenburg" was launched from the Weser yards at Bremen on June 4 in the presence of the Grand Duke of Baden. In naming the new ship "Markgraf" the Grand Duke described her as the product of German science and German industry, and destined to be a prominent member of "the splendid German Navy, the development and readiness of which is one of the principal cares of the Emperor."

SPAIN.

On the King's return on May 30 from Cadiz where he had gone to visit the Naval School, Count Romanones handed to him the resignation of the Cabinet, in order that His Majesty may decide what is to be done in view of the grave political situation created by the refusal of the Conservatives to act as an Opposition.

The King on June 1 entrusted Count Romanones with the formation of a new Ministry. Count Romanones afterwards stated that his Cabinet would include the same Ministers as before without even any change of portfolios.

BELGIUM.

By 104 votes against sixty-two and four abstentions the Chamber of Deputies has passed the new Army Bill entailing general service in place of recruiting only one son per family. According to the new proposals the effective forces in time of peace will be 55,000 men, and in time of war 340,000 men—180,000 for the field army and 160,000 for the defence of the fortified positions of Antwerp, Liege, and Namur.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on May 30:—The concession for the establishment of the new gun factory in Russia by Messrs. Vickers (Limited) will be sanctioned by the Czar on his return from his imperial tour, and an order given for guns for Dreadnoughts pending the construction of the factory. Messrs. Vickers undertake to construct the factory within two years.

UNITED STATES.

The renewal of the general Arbitration Treaty of 1908 was signed on May 31 by Mr. Bryan and Sir Cecil Spring Rice. It is expected that this agreement, together with similar agreements between the United States and other countries, will be ratified by the Senate without much difficulty.

Something of a sensation has been caused by the announcement that Mr. Richard L. Metcalfe, editor of Mr. Bryn's weekly review, "The Commoner", has been nominated by the President as Civil Governor of the Panama Zone. The position is both important and remunerative and it had been hoped that the President would give it either to Col. Gothals, the brilliant chief engineer of the canal, whom Mr. Taft wished to be appointed, or to some other man of more or less the same calibre.

Japan's rejoinder to the United States' reply to her original protest regarding the California Land Law was delivered to Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State, personally on June 4 by Baron Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington. Nothing in the nature of an ultimatum, however, is contained in the note, and its general tone invites further discussion on the controverted points.

MOROCCO.

The news of the conclusion of the Madrid negotiations dealing with the international status of Tangier has been received at Tangier with every sign of relief and satisfaction. The details of the scheme are not yet known, but it may safely be stated that unofficial Tangier is prepared to receive its charter in the same spirit of conciliation and cordiality as has marked these delicate and difficult negotiations.

CHINA.

The Pekin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on May 29:—With their customary lack of formality, the Chinese have published, within twenty-four hours of receiving a verbal suggestion from the British Minister, a statement that the question of a conference at Darjeeling on Tibetan affair is under consideration. They have not yet signified their approval of the idea, but a Presidential order has been published indicating pretensions in Tibet which are unlikely to meet with British sympathy or Tibetan acceptance. The order declares that the Dalai Lama is loyal to the Chinese Government, that he is desirous of peace, and that he has instructed the aboriginal chieftains to suspend hostilities. At the same time, however, the borders of Szchuan are declared to ex end as far a west as Chiamdo a point about 100 miles east of Lhasa and over 400 miles west of Hsiangchen, were the Tibetan troops have successfully withstood attack during the past twelve months. Great Britain cannot welcome so great an extension of Chinese territory, and it remains to be seen how far the Dalai Lama may be willing that his eastern frontiers should be trimmed, and the lost Chinese position at Lhasa be restored. Great Britain show uncommon magnanimity in being willing to promote a conference which implies acquiescence in at least the partial restoration of Chinese influence in Tibet. Developments are worth watching, for an opportunity may not again occur of establishing for Great Britain an observation post in Tibet as a minor offset to the momentous forward movement of Russia in Mongolia. The rapprochement between the co-religionist rulers of Tibet and Mongolia makes it the more desirable that we should be represented at Lhasa.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The "Cumberland", with Prince Albert on board, was to arrive at Quebec on June 5. The Prince, with the remainder of the cadets, was to go on by train to Montreal and Toronto on a visit to the Niagara Falls, returning to Quebec on Sunday.

Reuter telegraphed from Halifax (N.S.) on May 30:—Military and naval officers gathered at the dockyard to-day for the unveiling of a tablet marking the birthplace of Admiral Sir Provo Wallis, who died in 1891, aged 101. Admiral Wallis was on board the "Shannon" when she towed the "Chesapeake" into Halifax after the famous fight, and succeeded Capt. Broke in command of the "Shannon." Capt. Doughty, of His Majesty's cruiser "Nerpomene," Capt. Smith, of His Majesty's cruiser "Cumberland", Capt. Martin, officer in charge of the dockyard, and Archdeacon Armitage, took part in the ceremonies. A tablet to General Beckwith, who fought at Waterloo, was also unveiled at the dockyard.

The Ottawa correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on May 30:—The amendment moved by Sir George Ross that the Navy Bill be not given a second reading until it has been submitted to the people which means the killing of the measure, was carried in the Senate by the ordinary Liberal majority. The voting was fifty-one for the motion and twenty-seven against. The Bill will not now come back to the House, and is dead so far as this session is concerned.

AUSTRALIA.

The returns in the Australian elections show that the Labour Ministry has almost certainly been defeated, and that the Liberal Party may have a majority in the House of Representatives of one, or possibly three.

The Public Works Committee has recommended the construction of a cantilever bridge costing 2,750,000*l.* over Sydney Harbour to connect Sydney with North Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND.

Telegraphing from Wellington, the *Times* correspondent states (June 3):—Col. Allen, the Minister of Defence, has arrived at Auckland on his return from England. He repudiates any intention to subordinate the New Zealand naval quota to Australian control, and considers that Mr. Churchill's Imperial Squadron will be valuable in the Atlantic to Canada, but of immaterial value in the Pacific. Col. Allen is to submit to the New Zealand Cabinet certain suggestions regarding defence which have been considered and approved by the Imperial Defence Committee.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NEW RULES FOR PROMOTION AND PRECEDENCE.

A Royal Warrant, dated from the India Office, June 3, cancels that of King Edward of March 13, 1908, and that of his present Majesty of Aug. 8 1911, with reference to promotion and precedence in the Indian Medical Service, and provides new rules by which the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council shall be governed in this matter. The principal provisions of the Royal Warrant are as follow:—

The substantive ranks of medical officer shall be surgeon-general (ranking as major general), colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, and lieutenant.

The Director-General of the Service shall hold the substantive rank of surgeon-general, but may rank as lieutenant-general when approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

An officer will not be permitted to remain in the Service if at any time during the first three years from the date of his first commission his retention therein is, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India in Council, undesirable.

A lieutenant shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of captain on completing three years' full-pay service, if he has previously passed such examinations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, and is in all other respects qualified and recommended. An officer who has not passed the prescribed examinations may be provisionally promoted, if, in the opinion of the Governor-General of India in Council, he has not had a reasonable opportunity of passing. Such provisional promotion may be cancelled as soon as he has had such opportunity and has not assed.

A captain shall be eligible, if in all respects qualified and recommended, for promotion to the rank of major on completing nine years' full-pay service in the rank of captain. This period may be reduced by six months in the case of an officer who produces satisfactory evidence of progress in any branch of knowledge which is likely to increase his efficiency. A captain who may be prevented by exigencies of the Service from obtaining an opportunity of qualifying for such accelerated promotion shall have the concession open to him for a period of four years after his promotion to the rank of major in ordinary course, but any antedate of promotion which may be granted shall be without adjustment of pay.

A major shall be eligible, if in all respects qualified and recommended, for promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on completing eight years' full-pay service in the rank of major, including any period covered by antedated promotion with adjustment of pay.

Time on half-pay, not exceeding one year, shall be allowed to reckon as service for promotion, if removal to half-pay has been the consequence of medical unfitness caused by duty, military or civil.

A captain, after at least six years' service, a major or a lieutenant-colonel, may be promoted to the next higher rank by brevet for distinguished service in the field or for meritorious or distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

A certain number of lieutenant-colonels may be specially selected for increased pay for ability and merit.

Promotion from the rank of lieutenant-colonel with increased pay to that of colonel and from the rank of colonel to that of surgeon-general, shall be given by selection for ability and merit, and the grounds of such selection shall be stated to his Majesty in writing, and recorded in the Office of the Secretary of State for India.

A lieutenant-colonel may also be promoted to the rank of colonel, and a colonel to the rank of surgeon-general for distinguished service in the field. In any such case the officer shall remain supernumerary in the higher rank until the vacancy to which, in the ordinary course, he would have been promoted, or in the case of an office promoted to the rank of colonel until selection for the rank of surgeon general.

Exchanges between officers of the Service and officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps of the same rank and below the rank of major and transfers of officers below the rank of major from either of the-metioned Services to the other, shall be permitted with the approval of the Army Council and of the Secretary of State for India in Council, on conditions stated.

With a view to maintaining the efficiency of the Service, medical officers shall be placed on the Retired List when they attain the following ages: Director-general sixty two; surgeon-general and colonel, sixty lieutenant-colonel and major, fifty-five. But a lieutenant-colonel who entered the Service before April 1, 1911, and who has been specially selected for increased pay, may, if he attains the age of fifty-five years before he becomes entitled to the pension for thirty years' service, be retained until completion of such service, and in any special case where it would appear to be for the good of the Service that an officer should be continued in employment, he may be so continued, subject in each case to the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

An officer appointed after Sept. 11, 1890, who may retire on pension before completing thirty years' service, shall be liable, till he completes fifty-five years of age, to be recalled to duty in case of emergency.

Six of the most meritorious officers of the Indian Medical Service on the Active List shall be named his Majesty's honorary physicians and six honorary surgeons, and they shall relinquish such appointment on retirement. On appointment as one of his Majesty's honorary physicians or honorary surgeons an officer under the rank of colonel in the Indian Medical Service may be promoted to the brevet rank of colonel.

During the last quarter of 1912, according to a Board of Trade return 278 persons were killed and 2,356 injured in the course of public traffic on the railways of the United Kingdom a decrease of seven deaths, but an increase of ninety-five other casualties, as compared with the last three months of 1911. Of the deaths, thirty-one were those of passengers, ninety-eight of servants of companies or contractors, fifteen of persons passing over level crossings 127 of trespassers, including suicides, and seven of persons on business at stations, etc.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

REFUSING TO BE INOCULATED.

In the House of Commons on Monday, June 2, Mr. Chancellor asked the Under Secretary of tate for India: If he is aware that the officer commanding the 1st batt. Northumberland Fusiliers, now stationed at Mhow, India has relegated to Class 2 service pay, under paragraph 686 of the King's regulations, as being ineligible for active service, six privates, solely on the ground of their refusal to be inoculated against enteric fever; whether inoculation against this disease is compulsory on objecting soldiers; and, if not, what steps he proposes to take to ensure them against arbitrary penalties for exercising their right to refuse compliance with such orders in future.

Mr. Montagu: Inoculation against enteric fever is not compulsory, in view of the fact that it is highly desirable in the interests of the soldiers themselves to preserve them from dangerous illness, every effort is made to persuade and convince soldiers that they should be inoculated voluntarily. The allegation which the hon. member makes is quite untrue, and if he would look at the regulation he quotes he would see that it is obviously impossible.

LIEUT. BOWERS' DEPENDANTS.

On Tuesday, June 3, Col. Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that had Lieut. Bowers been serving in a vessel of the Royal Indian Marine at the time of his death he would have been in receipt of pay equivalent to £160, a year and that further allowances might have brought his total emoluments up to £220 a year; that had Lieut. Bowers left a widow and children they would have been entitled to a pension of £40 and £45 a year each, respectively or a total of £130, and, as he died in the execution of his duty to a further compassionate allowance of £75 and £15. a year each, respectively and whether considering the fact that the sum of £300 a year has been granted to the widow and sister-in-law of Dr. Wilson, and that Lieut. Bowers was the only son of his widowed mother, and that she and her two daughters are indifferently provided for, he will ask the Government of India to reconsider the proposed grant of £50 a year to Lieut. Bowers' mother, and £25 a year to each sister, and suggest that, in view of the circumstances attending the death of this officer, they should make a more generous grant for his family and treat his mother and sisters as if they had been his widow and daughters, and grant them at least the pension of £235 a year to which a widow and daughters might have been entitled.

Mr. Montagu: In determining the grants to be made from Indian revenues to the relatives of Lieut. Bowers, the Secretary of State in Council dealt with the circumstances of the case as they existed, not as they might conceivably otherwise have been. Lieut. Bowers was not married and did not leave a widow and children. His pay when he left India was £120 a year, and his mother and sisters were by no means wholly dependent on him. The grants that have been made to them more than satisfy the Prime Minister's understanding that dependent relatives would be placed in as good a pecuniary position as they would have been had no disaster taken place, and the Secretary of State would not be justified in asking the Council of India to agree to a heavier charge being placed upon Indian revenues.

Col. Yate: Does not the hon. gentleman think that differential treatment of this sort between members of the English and the Indian Services must bring discredit on the Government of India and lower the tone of the Indian Service in general?

Mr. Montagu: I think if the hon. and gallant member will look into the conditions of the gallant officer's pay and service and the nature of the relationship to those left behind he will see—as is acknowledged in most quarters—that the Government of India have dealt generously with the case.

Col. Yate: Does this treatment by the Government of India carry out Capt. Scott's last wishes?

The Speaker: That is a matter of opinion. Everyone can form his own opinion. The Under Secretary has stated the facts, and the hon and gallant member can draw his inference, as I can draw mine.

THE "GREGORY APCAR."

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that Capt. Drake and the owners of the "Gregory Apcar" steamship, sailing from Calcutta, on which a large number of deaths of Chinese passengers have recently occurred have been summoned by the authorities of Singapor for not carrying a properly licensed medical practitioner; whether he is aware that it was stated in the court, that although the doctor's qualifications satisfied the Calcutta regulations, they did not conform with the Straits regulations; and whether he will state in what respect the Calcutta regulations differ from the Straits regulations.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. With regard to the second and third parts, the Secretary of State is informed that under the Chinese Immigrants Ordinance of the Straits Settlements ships bringing more than twenty Chinese immigrants must carry a qualified medical practitioner as defined by Government order. On the return of the vessel to India a full inquiry is to be, or has been made, and until the report is received the Secretary of State is not in a position to furnish the information which the hon. member asks for.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can say when the last of the replies from the local Governments as to the proposed amendment of the criminal code relating to confessions of guilt, with a view to stopping torture by the police, was received by the Government of India; and when he expects to receive from the Government of India any further information on this subject.

Mr. Montagu: As regards the first part of the question, I am unable to give any precise date, but the replies of the Local Governments were being considered by the Government of India on April 12 last. As regards the last part, the Government of India hope to communicate their views this month.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS IN INDIA.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state how many Anglican churches and chapels have been constructed since 1905 in India on site wholly contributed by the Government of India, and how many on sites partially given or sold for an inadequate price by the Government of India; to what the total value of the land given in such cases amounts; whether such sites are in any case conveyed out right to trustees or ecclesiastical bodies or persons, or whether the ownership remains vested in the Government of India.

Mr. King also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state how many churches and chapels in India of all denominations have received contributions towards their buildings, either by way of subventary grants or sites, since 1905; how many in the preceding eight years; what is the total value of the grants and sites for erecting these places of worship in the period since 1905 and in the previous eight years, respectively, and whether it is the settled policy of the Government of India to encourage the erection of Christian places of worship with funds provided in most part by the non-Christian inhabitants of India.

Mr. King further asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state how many Anglican churches and chapels have have been helped since 1905 in India as to their construction by grants of money; what is the total amount of such grants of money; and whether such grants have been paid out of the general revenues of India or out of special taxes or levies paid only by members of the Anglican Church.

Mr. Montagu: In regard to this and the following two questions, my hon. friend is, I observe, not satisfied with the information which he derived from a statement furnished to him on the subject, and has put a series of thirteen questions for different days on the Order paper. I would suggest to him that this is not a convenient method of extracting the information he seeks. Most, if not all, of the facts he wants to know must be obtained from India. If, therefore, he will put down an unstarred question of an exhaustive nature the Secretary of State will consider how much information can be got for him from India.

CONDITION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

TASK OF COMPLETING LORD KITCHENER'S SCHEME.

The "Times" of June 2 contains a long article from its Military Correspondent upon the Army of India. Commenting on this article, our contemporary says:—

The Committee over which Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson has been presiding at Simla had fairly comprehensive instructions, but its principal object was to ascertain whether any reduction could be made in Indian military expenditure. While the Committee was sitting we expressed the view that no substantial reduction was possible; and the purport of our Military Correspondent's present contentions, with which we concur, is that more money, and not less, must be spent upon the defence of India. It was announced in advance that the report of the Committee would not be published, and we do not question the expediency of the decision. At the same time, such changes as are made, if any, cannot be kept secret. Whatever information may be withheld for reasons of State, the public have a right to discuss the subject, and will assuredly exercise that right. The Committee is said to be equally divided, and, as there are only four members the casting vote of the Chairman can hardly carry much additional weight. Ever since this question came into prominence, the principle we have laid down as imperative is that there must be no reduction in the total strength of the Army of India, British and native.

It is not suggested by our correspondent that there is now much danger of a serious diminution in total strength, but he names three points on which it is suggested that the Committee are in disagreement. The first is with regard to the number of white officers with the Indian Army. They offer much temptation to the economist in a hurry. Our Indian regiments require white leaders, and the casualties among white officers are always high. This is no new question. It is well known that when India sent a large force to China at the time of the Boxer rebellion she could only officer it properly by dangerously depleting the rest of the Army. Sir Power Palmer, who was then Commander-in-Chief, insisted that every Indian regiment should have fifteen officers. He did not get all he asked, but when Lord Kitchener went to India he saw that his predecessor was right, revived his recommendation, pressed it with irresistible vigour, and never rested until it was adopted. Any reversion now to the conditions of the 'nineties, when the Indian regiments were badly underofficered, would be deplorable, and we shall not cease to resist such a proposal. The Indian Army can have no peace footing, except in a nominal sense. It must always be ready for war and its whole organisation should be based upon the assumption of instant preparedness. Out of this dictum the second point of supposed disagreement arises. We are told that there is some disposition to advocate a large reserve for the Indian Army at the expense of the peace establishments. There are very special reasons why the methods of Great Britain are in this respect unsuitable for India. We have admonished Native States for passing men too quickly from their Imperial Service troops into their reserve. We must not do so ourselves.

The third point of controversy relates to the completion of Lord Kitchener's great scheme of reorganisation, which has not been effected. Lord Kitchener contemplated creating nine infantry divisions able to take the field, in addition to providing an internal garrison for India. Our correspondent says that four years after Lord Kitchener's departure only five divisions are "completely ready," and we think his estimate is sanguine. If Lord Kitchener's scheme was not so near completion as he hoped at the time of his departure, the more reason that it should be pressed to completion now. Only on one important point do we differ from our correspondent's summary of the situation. Following the popular view, he speaks of "the favourable financial position of India." We can only accept that statement with considerable reservations, for we fear the resolute Budgets of recent years have very nearly ended. The great opium revenue has almost vanished, and the growth in railway profits and in Customs will not entirely make it good. Bounteous harvests may not continue, for every Indian Budget is "a gamble in rain." The Government of India are pouring out money with both hands upon education, upon sanitation, and upon a new capital; and they have done so without sufficient heed to the urgent needs of defence. The Army of India is not solely maintained for the preservation of British rule. It protects from external menace 315,000,000 of human beings, and nowhere else in the world is such a task accomplished so cheaply. Whatever their other commitments the Government of India must fulfil the primary responsibility. If more money is needed, they must spend it; and should it prove that the Committee, or any portion of it, has recommended economies in military expenditure at the expense of efficiency, public opinion in this country will soon make itself heard.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India office, June 3.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army and Indian Army Departments:—

Indian Army.

Major to be Lieut-Col—M Williamson, 21st Punjabis May 8.

Lieuts to be Capts—R M Greig, 42nd Deoli Regt. Feb 13; E Montagu-Smith, 35th Scinde Horse (March 15); H G Grace, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cav. (Frontier Force) Daly's Horse (April 11); N M Wilson 7th Gurkha Rifles (April 20.)

Sec. Lieuts to be Lieuts—P L Corban-Lucas, 110th Mahratta L I, G L G Pollard, 106th Hazara Pioneers; R B G Cuddeford, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch L I; W C S Haycraft, 93rd Burma Inf; J A M Scobie, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force); V C L Taylor, 93rd Burma Inf; G S Brunskill, 47th Sikhs; H L Watkis, 31st Punjabis; R C Geard, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis) R W Brander, 11th Rajputs; D G P M Shewen, 27th Punjabis; K A North, 24th Punjabis; K J Gabbett, 23rd Sikh Pioneers; L W Hughes, 125th Napier's Rifles; H H Rich, 920th Rajputana Inf; P Gaisford, 31st Punjabis; G R Reeves, 9th Hodson's Horse; C W d'A Steward, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse) H P Radley, 72nd Punjabis; H G A Feglowes, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers Probyn's Horse; M Middleton, 87th Punjabis; E R C Booth, 35th Scinde Horse; P N Austruther, 108th Inf; C S Browning, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis; B L Ricketts, 96th Berar Inf; H T Craig, 43rd Erinpura Regt; C H Landale, 16th Cav; H D Hickley, 7th Gurkha Rifles; P C Scudamore, 11th Rajputs; G C Bampfield 90th Punjabis; T F Stokes, 82nd Punjabis; A C S Palin, 67th Punjabis; J Brownlow, 38th Light Cav; D C Branfoot, 22nd Sam Browne's Cav. Frontier Force (April 18.)

Indian Army Departments.

Dep. Commissary with the Honorary Rank of Capt. to be Commissary with the Honorary Rank of Capt.—T. Taylor March 1).

Assist. Commissaries with the Honorary Rank of Lieut. to be Dep. Commissaries with the Honorary Rank of Capt.—J. E Wilkinson (Feb. 1); A. J. Ruegg (March 1); A. Blackwood (March 23) T. A. Duffy (April 1).

Lieut.—Conductor C. S. Crosbie (March 1); Conductor H L Reynolds, Conductor J H Bridge (April 1).

The King has approved of the admission of the undermentioned gentleman to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

Infantry Branch.

To be Sec. Lieut.—O A Travers (April 25).

The King has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army to the Temporary Half-pay List:—Major H M Turton (May 20).

The King has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept., and Indian Army Depts:—

Indian Army.

Col L H Reid, CSI (May 1); Lieut-Col G R Row (April 19); Lieut-Col M Williamson (May 15) Lieut R B M Wood May 8.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Senior Assist Surg. and Honorary Capt F E Bedell (Feb 3).

Indian Army Departments.

Commissary and Honorary Capt C Barnes (March 1) Dep. Commissary and Honorary Capt I W Seymore (March 23) Dep. Commissary and Honorary Capt J B Wilkinson (April 1).

Admiralty, June 2.

Lieut J W J Savage has been placed on Retired List (June 2).

Assist. Paymr. K H Arnold has been promoted to Paymr. (April 22).

Clerk J R Cundall has been promoted to Assist. Paymr. (July 15), 1912.

War Office, June 3.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col F C Shaw, from General Staff Officer, 1st grade, to be a temporary Brig-Gen to command a brigade, vice Hon Brig-Gen H H Burney, C B (May 21).

Lieut-Col A J Muilins, R A, to be a Chief Instructor in Gunnery, on augmentation, and to be seconded (May 17).

Major M W H McCheane, Army Ordnance Dept, to be a Dep. Assist Director at the War Office, vice Major J G Austin, Army Ordnance Dept. (May 23).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—Major E P England to be Lieut-Col, vice R St Lecky, promoted (May 19) Major H C T Hildyard retires on retired pay (June 4).

R G A—Lieut L W B Rees is seconded for service under Colonial Office to be a Squadron (May 21).

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—Major J F A Higgins, D S O R A Flight Commander, Commander; Capt G W P Dawes, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt) Flying Officer, to be a Fight Commander (May 30) Lieut L C Rogers-Harrison (since deased), Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be a Flying Officer (April 1) Lieut A Christie, RA to be a Flying Officer, and to be seconded (April 30.)

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards—Lieut. Lord Desmond Fitzgerald to be Adj., vice Capt. the Hon. J. F. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis (June 2); Sec-Lieut. W. C. N. Reynolds, from Unattached List Territorial Force (University Candidate), to be Sec. Lieut. (dated Dec. 4, 1911, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to June 4, 1913).

Infantry.

Prince of Wales's Own (W. Yorkshire Regt.)—Lieut. W. J. H. Bilderbeck is seconded for service with Army Pay Dept. (May 12),

Royal Irish Regt.—Sepernumerary Capt. A. W. C. Knox is restored to establishment (April 17).

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. J F. S. Gordon is seconded for service under Colonial Office (April 28); Supernumerary Capt. H. C. H. Smith is restored to establishment (dated April 28) instead of as in the "Gazette" of May 13); Lieut J. S. M. Corrie to be Capt., and to remain seconded (May 14).

Worcestershire Regt.—Superny. Capt. H. R. Elliott is restored to establishment (April 17); Lieut. E. C. R. Hudson is seconded for service under Colonial office (May 21); Lieut. R. W. Pepys is restored to establishment (May 21)

Welsh Regt.—Capt W H Ferrar to be Adj vice Lieut A G Lyttelton (June 2).

Black Watch (R. Highlanders) Lieut J L S Ewing is seconded for service under Colonial Office (May 14).

Essex Regt.—Sec Lieut. P F I Graham is cashiered by sentence of a General Court-martial (April 17).

Northamptonshire Regt.—Qrmr and Honorary Capt J G Hill retires on retired pay (June 4); Qrmr Sergt A Hofman to be Qrmr. with honorary rank of Lieut (June 4)

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Capt P B Aldous retires on retired pay to serve in Special Reserve (June 4)

York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut R P. Wood is seconded for service with West African Regt (May 14)

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—W A Verschoyle (March 26); W L R Hatch (April 16).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt O C Herbert retires on retired pay (June 4).

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt F I Day from Duke of Cambridges Own (Middlesex Regt) to be Major (June 4)

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—E R L Maunsell (Feb 19); F S Lanigan-Keefe:—(April 1; Sec Lieut V L Connor resigns his commission (June 4).

Army Service Corps.

Qrmr. and Honorary Major O. G. Jones is placed on retired pay (May 30); First-Class Staff.-Major J. A. Blay to be Qrmr., with honorary rank of Lieut. (June 4).

Army Medical Service.

R.A.M.C.—Major O. L. Robinson to be Lieut.-Col., vice T. E. Noding, retired (May 25); Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. R. Scott retires on retired pay (June 4).

Memoranda.

Surg.-Gens., Indian Medical Service, to be Honorary Surgs to the King:—Sir C P Lukis KCSI MD, vice G Riddie, CIE, M B, deceased (Feb 20); A M Crofts, CIE, vice Sir C Colvin-Smith, KCB, MD, deceased (March 2)

Col. S E G Lawless retires on retired pay (June 4).

Brevet Col. W. P. M. Pollok-Morris, D SO, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay (June 4).

Lieut-Col R St C Lecky, from Royal Art, to be Col (June 6, 1912).

Lieut. F F Corbett-Winder, Lancashire Fusiliers, is granted local rank of Capt while employed with King's African Rifles (Jan 6).

The undermentioned Native Officer, Indian Army, is granted honorary rank of Capt on retirement:—Subadar Major Fazl Khan, Sardar Bahadur, late 82nd Punjabis (Jan 1, 1909).

Admiralty, 4th June.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—Admiral Sir James Edward Clifford Goodrich, K C V O., has this day been placed on the retired list. Consequent thereon the following promotions take effect from the same date:—Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Samuel Inglefield, K C B, to be Admiral. Vice-Admirals Charles Windham, C V O, Philip Francis Tillard, John Edward Bearcroft, C B, M V O, John Locke Marx, M V O, Sir Arthur Mostyn Field, K C B, F R S, to be Admirals on the retired list.

Rear Admiral Thomas Henry Martyn Jerram, C B, now holding the temporary rank of Vice-Admiral, to be Vice-Admiral.

Captain William Christopher Pakenham, C B, M V O, Aide de Camp, to be Rear Admiral.

The Reverend Francis Hassard Burkitt, B A, has this day been appointed Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 5th June.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 1st April, 1811—Surgeon-General Howard Todd, C B, K H S, has this day been placed on the retired list at his own request.

War Office 6th June,

Regular forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Frederic W Kerr, D S O, from the half-pay list, to be a General Staff Officer 1st grade, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) F. C. Shaw, Commanding 9th Infantry Brigade. Dated 29th May.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing Captain Philip L W Herbert, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), from Flying Officer to be a Flight Commander. Dated 30th May.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant Alan G. C Dawnay to be Adjutant, vice G. J. Edwards. Dated 6th June.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Captain Francis Anderson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 5th April.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Eric C Hill-Whitson is antedated to 5th April.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—

Hubert C. E. Hull Dated 2nd March.

Henry E Iremonger Dated 3rd March.

Second Lieutenant Edward W. Bethell to be Lieutenant Dated 8th March

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Lieutenant Dennis M. King is seconded for service with the Military Forces of the Australian Commonwealth Dated 16th May.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Archibald T. Le M. Utterson to be Captain Dated 18th May.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants Dated 8th May.

John R Hamilton-Dalrymple, and to remain seconded.

Ralph Joynson.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant Francis M Livingston-James to be Captain Dated 14th May.

The Welsh Regiment, Captain Charles L. Veal retires on retired pay. Dated 7th June.

Captain Thomas G. Mathias is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 6th May.

Supernumerary Captain Mark Haggard is restored to the establishment Dated 6th May.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Thomas P Brawn to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th May.

Princess Victoria's (Roy l Irish Fusiliers), Captain Redmond B. Neill resigns his Commission. Dated 7th June.

The Prince of Wale's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Second Lieutenant Arthur W Barton to be Lieutenant. Dated 14th May.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant Guy M. Hazlerigg is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 28th April.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Myfanway Williams to be Staff Nurse, Dated 1st June.

Army Ordnance Department.

Captain Hugh C. Fernyhough, D.S.O., Ordnance Officer 4th Class, is advanced to the 3rd Class, with the rank of Major. Dated 23rd May.

Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Captain Arthur J. Brown is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 25th May.

Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 3rd Class, and Honorary Lieutenant Percy W. M. Sparey is advanced to the 2nd Class with the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 5th June.

Memoranda.

Colonel D'Arcy B. Preston, half-pay list, retires on retired pay. Dated 7th June, 1913

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles P. Martel to be Colonel and to retain his appointment as Superintendent, Royal Gun and Carriage Factories. Dated 6th December, 1911.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Army, to be Colonels:—Hugh Kennedy. Dated 30th December, Francis H. B. Commeline. Dated 31st December, Philip J. Wiles. Dated 31st January, Elliot B. Lang. Dated 14th February, Rupert E. Sullivan. Dated 21st February, John B. Chatterton. Dated 11th March, Arthur W. Cripps. Dated 13th March, George H. O. Colomb. Dated 24th March

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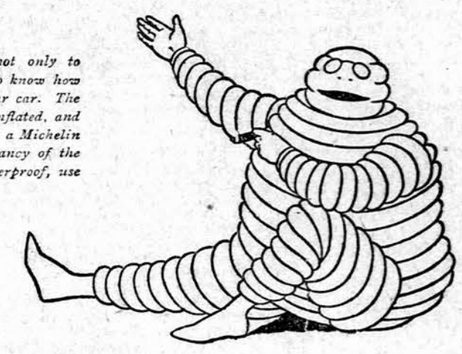

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, June 6.

LONG DISTANCE CEREMONIES.

On Tuesday Queen Mary opened a Canadian hospital, and to-night she will unveil a monument on the shores of Lake Ontario—in each case by pressing a button in her drawing-room at the Palace. A few yards of wire temporarily installed at each end of the 4,000-mile-long route, and the willingness of the cable companies to clear their cables for the Royal signal, were all the preliminaries necessary. At the time of the ceremonies—6·40 p.m. in London and 1.30 p.m. in Ontario—the transatlantic cables are carrying their maximum load of ordinary messages, and it is no simple matter entirely to suspend operations at such a time. The ideal time for the cable companies would be the hours between 5 and 9 a.m. Greenwich time, when cable communication across the Atlantic is almost at a standstill, from 7 to 8 a.m. being the slackest hour of the twenty-four. Owing to the difference of time, cable business is crowded into the few hours from 3 to 7 p.m. Greenwich time—common to Europe and America—and in four hours nearly 80 per cent. of the daily cable business is done. The hero of Stoney Creek, Niagara, where to-day's memorial is to be so dramatically unveiled, was Colonel Harvey, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of the Maritime Provinces of Canada. With only a few score men at his command Harvey, on the night of June 6, 1813,—surprised a large force of American invaders under Brigadiers Chandler and Winder, both of whom, together with over a hundred officers and men, were taken prisoners. This brilliant coup, following on a series of British disasters, helped largely to turn the tide of the war and save Canada for the Empire.

DANCE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

If the King and Queen, as is said to be their intention, hold a small dance at Windsor Castle on the Friday of Ascot week, it will be the first entertainment of the kind given in the Castle since the death of the Prince Consort. Before that, balls were rather frequent in the Castle, the spacious Waterloo Chamber being usually employed.

ROYAL NAME PLACES.

Canada is anxious to commemorate Prince Albert's visit to the Dominion, but is a little puzzled how to do it. Hitherto it has been a favourite custom with Canadians to honour Royal visitors by naming some town or district after them. The most famous instance on record is that of Prince Edward Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence Originally known as the Island of St. John, it changed its name to Prince Edward Island out of compliment to the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, who paid it a visit in 1799. In more recent days the Princess Patricia of Connaught had the honour of having her name conferred on a district out west. In the case of Prince Albert, however, there is the difficulty that "Prince Albert" is already the name of a city and section in Saskatchewan

ACADEMY OF PAVEMENT ARTISTS.

The Victoria Embankment nowadays is the Royal Academy of the pavement artists. Quite a number of men regularly ply their curious business upon the stones from Blackfriars to Westminster, and, presumably make a sufficiently good thing out of it. One or two chalk their inscriptions in French and German, as well as English, and reap the benefit from foreign visitors, who come to admire what is still the finest view in London. One man, who calls himself "the street poet," does not draw sunsets and slices of salmon, but writes topical rhymes upon the pavement instead. Yesterday the Derby sensation provided quite a number of themes, and the sentiment of some lines of his, beginning

O Suffragette, O Suffragette,
Whatever do you mean,

was positively unexceptionable.

SIR BRUCE HAMILTON.

The promotion of General Sir John French to be Field-Marshal leaves the way open for Sir Bruce Hamilton to become a full General. General Hamilton has been in command of the troops in Scotland for some time past, and must not be confused, of course, with Sir Ian Hamilton, there being no relationship whatever between them. It is understood that Sir Bruce Hamilton is to join the Army Council at Headquarters during the next few months.

A GRUESOME EXHIBITION.

It comes as a pleasant surprise to hear that there will be one more garden party at Stafford House in connection with Highland industries before it finally changes owners. The garden has been utilised on many occasions and for very varied objects. But the strangest use to which it has ever been put was when an exhibition of wicker coffins was held there a number of years ago. The exhibition attracted crowds of interested spectators, but there is no record of any business done.

THEN AND NOW.

The large amount of space devoted by all the papers to yesterday's Derby is in curious contrast to the entire neglect with which the Press treated the classic race when run for the first time in 1780. One of the runners on that occasion was the most famous of all racehorses, Eclipse; yet, though the newspapers recorded the breakdown of a one-horse shay returning from Epsom, not even a line was given to the race itself.

PRINCE OF WALES'S MOTOR.

The Prince of Wales, who has always been interested in motoring, has now bought a powerful six-cylinder motor for rapid travelling. It is painted in the Royal claret and red, and the Prince's feathers are on the panels of the doors and the back.

NOT A THING OF BEAUTY.

Now that Mr. Oscar Hammerstein is no longer the proprietor of the London Opera House, it will be interesting to see what becomes of the enormous statutry head of that remarkable person which has been a conspicuous feature of the Kingsway facade of the building ever since its opening. Not a thing of beauty, it will surely not remain for ever.

THE HON. MRS. JOHN WARD.

Dudley House, Park-lane, has been repainted and put in order, but there will be no large entertaining there during this summer, as the Hon. Mrs. John Ward is in mourning for her father, the late American Ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid. For the same reason Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will not come to London this summer but Mr. and Mrs. John Ward will go to see her in New York late in the autumn.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

THE KAISER AND CECIL RHODES.

If there is one man alive in the world, now that Mr Rhodes is dead, with whom the Kaiser would change places (says the "London Club Window" writer of the Liverpool Daily Post"), it is with Mr. Roosevelt. The mention of Mr. Rhodes reminds me of a story which I think has never yet been published.

When Rhodes was visiting the Kaiser the Emperor said to him: "Rhodes, I wish you had been born a German." "Why?" said Rhodes. "In order that I might make you my Foreign Minister" was the flattering reply.

Rhodes pondered for a moment, and then said, "And I wish your Majesty had been born an Englishman" Do you said the Kaiser and why may I ask? In order that I might make you my business manager said the astute South African, who was able to find out the weak spot in an Emperor as easily as to tickle the fancy of a Hebrew speculator.

FLANNEL-SHIRTED FELLOWS.

Earl Grey, at the Royal Colonial Institute said when he was in the Congo last summer, a man working on the railway in his flannel-shirt introduced himself to him and asked if he was not the President of the Colonial Institute. He said he would be obliged if Lord Grey would propose him as a Fellow, and he introduced to him two other flannel-shirted officials who also desired to be Fellows.

He pointed out that Fellowship necessitated the contribution of £1 a year and this might be too great a tax on their limited incomes. They said they were well aware of this, but that they regarded the Colonial Institute as an organization established for the purpose of meeting as far as possible Imperial requirements, and they liked to feel that they had the privilege of co-operating for such a purpose.

ACTORS' STORIES

Some amusing stories were told at the seventeenth annual meeting of the Actors' Orphanage Fund held at the Playhouse.

Mr. Forbes-Robertson, who presided, said their institution did not support "orphans" like a sturdy youth who once accosted Lady Bancroft with a long whining story.

"Oh, lidy, won't you help me?" he said, "I'm only a poor orphan."

Lady Bancroft, with her quick wit, looked up sharply: "Where do your father and mother live?" she asked.

"Up this here court, lidy," was the prompt response. (Laughter.)

Mr Gerald du Maurier, in the course of an appeal for funds for the orphanage, recalled an incident of his school days at Harrow.

"I was a contemporary," he said, "of two very famous people—the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Chief Secretary of State for War, Jack Seely. We have all of us got on." (Laughter.)

A GRAVE IN A WOOD.

The Wimborne murder has reminded some of a chapter in Hardy's "Desperate Remedies" describing a similar discovery of a murdered woman's grave in a wood (says the "Manchester Guardian"). But there is a much older and widespread English folk-tale of a grave in a wood, in which the grave is dug but the intended victim escapes.

The story, found in varying forms and localised in more than one place, tells of a girl who agreed to elope with her lover, bringing money and valuables with her. She arranged to meet him on a chosen night under a certain tree in a wood. Arriving early at the trysting-place, she climbed the tree and hid in the branches, "for fun," thinking to surprise him.

Presently the lover and another man appeared, carrying picks and spades. They proceeded to dig a grave below the tree, and the girl, overhearing (or suspecting) their plot to murder her after obtaining the money, had the presence of mind to keep still and remain hidden.

Having dug the grave, they waited for some time for their victim to appear, and finally went away, whereupon the terrified girl slipped down from the tree and ran home.

A WALK-OVER.

Personal rivalry ran high between two members of a cricket club in Lancashire (says the "Manchester Guardian"). To settle it a single-wicket match between them was arranged, and a considerable number of their club-fellows turned up to see the game. At the end of A's innings, who was bowled for thirteen B said, "Ah'm bahn hoam for mah tea nah." "Nay, tha art not," objected A. "Yi, but A am," insisted B, "and Ah'll tell thee what—tha can bowl at mah wickit while Ah'm goan, and if tha hits it Ah'm aht." A agreed to this, and B departed. On his return to the field he was greeted with a shout, "Tha's won?" Nay, he Ah? Ha's that?" "Why, he's bowled fourteen 'wides';"

BOY'S WAY WITH FAT.

A lady, recognising the valuable properties of fat, and remembering her own youthful aversion to it, is wont to keep a watchful eye on the dinner plates of her offspring to see that none of the heat-forming substance is wasted (says the "Glasgow News").

Her inflexibility usually led to scenes, except in the case of the eldest boy, whose empty place was always the pride of his mother and the envy of his juniors.

When, however, the lad's clothing was being overhauled for repairs the other evening, an old cocoa-tin dropped from one of his pockets and scattered its contents upon the floor. This was found to be the neatly-carved portions of a generous supply of fat that had bordered his steak at dinner.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th May, 1913.	Total from 1st Apr. to 30th May, 1913	For week ending 20th May, 12.	Total from 1st Apl to 30th May, 1912.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	31	219	16	215
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	27	243	7	219
Vessels transported	34	202	13	151
Vessels attended to	4	19	3	20
Vessels warped...	...	2	...	13

Dr. Page, the new United States Ambassadar to Britain, has accepted an invitation to unveil the Pilgrim fathers' memorial at Southampton, which is expected to be completed in August next.

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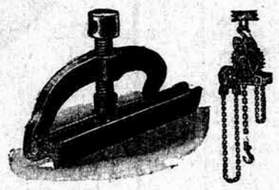
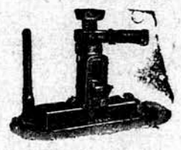


LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES.



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
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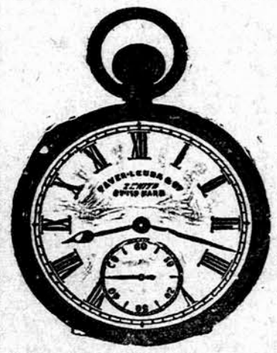

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FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

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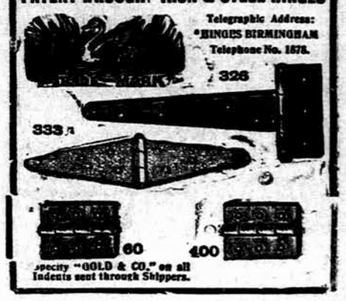

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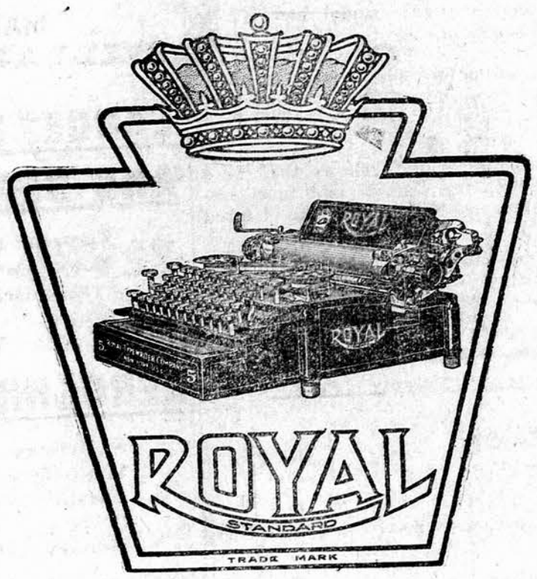

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